The New-York Times.

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AROUND PETERSBURGH.

THE GREAT CAVALRY EXPEDITION

Return of Generals Wilson and Kautz.

THEIR TEN DAYS' WORK.

Immense Destruction of Railroads Around the Rebel Capital.

Desperate Attempt of the Enemy to Interrupt the Return of Our Cavalry.

THE SIXTH CORPS TO THE RESCUE.

Various Accounts of the Remarkable Raid.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND AND PETERSBURGH.

Official News from Gen. Sherman's Army—Official from Gen. Wilson—From the Shenandoah Valley.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1864—9 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix:

The following telegram, dated to-day at Marietta, Ga., was received this evening from Gen. SHERMAN, giving the successful result of the flanking operations in progress for some days back:

"The movement on our right caused the enemy to evacuate. We occupied Kenesaw at daylight, and Marietta at 8:30 A. M. THOMAS is moving down the main road, toward the Chattahoochie, and McPHERSON toward the mouth of the Nickajack, on the Sandtown road. Our cavalry is on the extreme flanks. Whether the enemy will halt this side of the Chattahoochie or not will soon be known. Marietta is almost entirely abandoned by its inhabitants. More than a mile of the railroad iron has been removed between the town and the foot of the Kenesaw."

A dispatch from Gen. GRANT's headquarters, dated at 9 o'clock this morning, gives the following results of Gen. WILSON's operations:

"Sixty miles of railroads were thoroughly destroyed. The Danville Road, Gen. WILSON reports, could not be repaired in less than forty days, even if all the materials were on hand. He has destroyed all the blacksmith-shops where the rails might be straightened, and all the mills where scantlings for sleepers could be sawed. Thirty miles of the South Side Road were destroyed. WILSON brought in about four hundred negroes, and many of the vast number of horses and mules gathered by his force. He reports that the rebels slaughtered without mercy the negroes they retook. WILSON's loss of property is a small wagon train, used to carry ammunition, his ambulance train and twelve cannon. The horses of our artillery and wagons were generally brought off. Of the cannon, two were removed from their carriages, the wheels of which were broken, and thrown into the water, and one other gun had been disabled by a rebel shot breaking its trunnions before it was abandoned. He estimates his total loss at from 750 to 1,000 men, including those lost from KAUTZ's division."

A rebel force made its appearance near Martinsburgh this morning, and were at last accounts destroying the railroad, and advancing on Martinsburgh. The reports received as yet, are too confused and conflicting to determine the magnitude of the force or the extent of its operations.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The Great Raid—Return of Wilson's Cavalry on Friday—A Long Detour Round the Rebel Infantry—His Mission Accomplished—His Engagement with the Rebels at Stony Creek—He Turns the Rebel Right Flank—Immense Destruction on the Richmond and Lynchburgh and Richmond and Danville Roads—Richmond Supplied with Provisions in Every Sort of Vehicle—The Sixth Corps Returned.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 3.

The anxiety felt in the army in regard to the fate of WILSON's cavalry, was happily relieved on Friday night by their reëntering within our lines. This was only accomplished by making a great detour around the rebel infantry force which had interposed itself between WILSON and our army. It is already known that after accomplishing his mission of destruction on the Petersburgh and Lynchburgh and the Richmond and Danville Railroads, he retraced his steps, met the enemy's cavalry at Stony Creek, eighteen miles below Petersburgh, engaged this force, and after a severe action, in which he suffered heavy losses, succeeded in turning the rebel right flank. This seemed to give him open communication with our army, but in the meanwhile a force of the enemy's infantry had placed itself at Reams' Station to bar his progress. To extricate himself from this embarrassing position, he is reported to have passed down the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad due south to Jarrett's, twenty-five miles below Reams'; passed across the country, crossed the Blackwater, and, striking Cabin Point, reached the lines of our army, after describing the quadrant of an enormous circle.

Had he brought back all the spoils he took, it would have been the most successful of all our raids. He took over a thousand horses, and had in his possession more than three thousand negroes. But even as it is, the damage inflicted on the great lines of communication, which are vital to the existence of the rebel army, makes it the most serious blow the enemy has lately received. From the point of inception of the Petersburgh and Lynchburgh and the Richmond and Danville Railroads, he played havoc with these lines for twenty-five miles in each direction, destroying bridges of great importance. It is reported by officers from headquarters, that the damage cannot be repaired for a month. If so, this will certainly press very heavily on the rebels.

In Richmond, it would appear from the information brought back by the raiders, that LEE is determined to withstand a siege in the capital of the Confederacy.

It was found that carts, wagons and every species of wheeled vehicle have been for some time employed in hauling into Richmond all the supplies in the country around. If LEE contemplates allowing himself to be shut up in Richmond, he must also contemplate feeding not only his army but the whole population of that city, doubled by an influx of citizens for miles around, while the city itself will be one vast hospital, each house having wounded men billeted upon it. This is certainly not an agreeable outlook.

The Sixth Corps which had been sent to relieve WILSON also returned on Friday night from Reams' Station.

There is a report that it brought off the entire lot of abandoned artillery—twelve pieces—which it with difficulty accomplished, for new wheels had to be fitted to the carriages to replace those which KAUTZ had destroyed before he relinquished the guns. If this report, which still awaits confirmation, be correct, the enemy cannot have obtained very heavy spoils, for the caissons, ammunition, &c., had previously been destroyed.

Wilson and Kautz's Expedition—A Full Account of the Expedition—Great Destruction of Railroads—Return of Gen. Kautz—Wilson still in Trouble—Infantry Sent to his aid.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
IN THE FIELD, Friday Morning, July 1, 1864.

The cavalry expedition, consisting of WILSON's and KAUTZ's divisions, which united forces twelve days since, and left the Army of the Potomac, under command of the first named General, to destroy the railroads south of Richmond, and otherwise injure and discomfit the enemy, did all and more than all it intended, and was returning in the full tide of success, when it encountered a superior force of rebels within a few miles of our lines, by whom it was very severely handled.

KAUTZ got back yesterday, with the greater portion of his command, but was compelled to destroy his supply train and abandon his wounded and four pieces of artillery.

WILSON, at last accounts, was entirely surrounded and fighting desperately at Reams' Station, on the Petersburgh and Weldon Road. A strong infantry force had been sent to succor him, but there is much misgiving felt concerning him.

An outline of the operations on the raid has been furnished me. It comes from Gen. KAUTZ.

The expedition on setting out went down the Weldon Road, which it crossed at Reams' Station, taking a general southerly direction for a number of miles. Then striking across to the Petersburgh and Lychburgh Road, that was utterly destroyed for a distance of twenty-five miles. Here ROONEY LEE's cavalry was met, and WILSON whipped them badly.

Meantime KAUTZ went to the junction of the Petersburgh and Lynchburgh with the Richmond and Danville Road at Berksville, tearing up the track, demolishing the station houses, and playing mischief generally for several miles in each direction. Then keeping down the Richmond and Danville Road they rendered it utterly useless for a distance of thirty miles by burning the ties and sleepers. This being a "strap" railroad the work of destruction was quite easy. The next thing destroyed was the bridge over the Little Roanoke.

The expedition then went on to the Staunton Bridge, where a force of rebels was found strongly posted. An engagement resulted, but we failed to dislodge them, and the order was given to turn back.

Coming home the expedition crossed the Meherron and the Nottoway Creeks, and tried to get over Stony Creek on Tuesday night.

At Stony Creek they found HAMPDEN's cavalry to oppose their passage. Here they fought all Tuesday night, but could not drive the rebels away or effect a crossing, when they turned south to get in on the left of our lines, by crossing at a point lower down the stream

The intention was to make direct for Reams' Station, 12 miles from MEADE's headquarters. Gen. WILSON was told by negroes and citizens that our pickets were at that place; and before he set out it was understood that our lines would overlap the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad by the time he returned, and he could reënter there.

Getting, however, within a mile and a half of Reams' Station, the enemy was found in strong force of infantry, as well as artillery and cavalry. WILSON attempted to withdraw, when the enemy charged on him and drove him in some confusion.

KAUTZ, who is familiar with the country, managed to get out of the difficulty, and took the straight road for Prince George Court-House, reaching our lines yesterday. He was compelled to abandon four pieces of artillery, (20-pounder Parrotts' of Elder's Battery,) some ammunition, and his wounded. He destroyed his ambulance and supply train, and spiked his guns. The entire loss in his division is not much below 400.

The expedition has collected about two thousand negroes, who were coming in. These had to be abandoned.

As I have said above, WILSON's division has not yet been heard from, although one of his batteries (Lieut. FITZHUGH LEE's) came in last night with all its caissons.

FINNEGAN's Florida troops were a part of those which WILSON encountered.

KAUTZ's men and horses are dreadfully tired and jaded. They fell asleep in their saddles from sheer exhaustion while fighting. As they rode past Gen. BUTLER's headquarters yesterday afternoon, many of the poor fellows were as sound asleep as though they were in bed. On halting a few minutes, both men and horses dropped down and slept in the road. They have suffered a great deal for want of food.

Gen. SMITH intended last night to have advanced his lines a little toward Petersburgh. Through mismanagement in the handling of one of the brigades, the enemy was informed of Gen. SMITH's design, and opened a heavy fire. This frustrated the movement, which was intended as a surprise. The enemy are constantly developing new batteries, which enfilade SMITH's lines, and cause much annoyance before pieces can be got into position to silence them. The casualties last night were about 30, mainly in BARTON's brigade.

The enemy is strengthening his works very industriously in front of Gen. BUTLER's lines. The battery at the Howlett House, on the James River, is assuming the proportions of a fort. A shot from this on Wednesday afternoon struck the tug-boat *Francis King*, badly injuring the engine and taking off one of the legs of the engineer.

Dr. MCCORMICK, Medical Director of Gen. BUTLER's command, has been assigned to duty as Medical Director of the armies in the field, including the Army of the Potomac. H. J. W.

Additional Details of the Great Raid—The Force in Hand—The Destruction Accomplished—The Perils Undergone—No Report from Wilson.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

[The following letter was in our edition of yesterday:]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Friday, July 1, 1864.

The following particulars of the cavalry raid of WILSON and KAUTZ, are furnished by an officer connected with Gen. KAUTZ's division, who took part in the expedition and was seriously injured. The force embraced the following commands: KAUTZ's division, consisting of First District Columbia Cavalry Fifth and Eleventh Pennsylvania, Third New-York Cavalry. First two constitute the brigade, under Col. SPEAR. WILSON's division embraced Second Vermont, with regiments from Ohio, New-Hampshire, and New-York. Also, three batteries of artillery, twelve pieces under Lieut. STANTON. KAUTZ started Tuesday, 21st ult., from Bermuda Hundred, crossing the Appomattox on a pontoon bridge, passing through Prince George Court-house, where he was joined by Gen. WILSON, who was in waiting.

On the morning of the 22d the expedition started, crossing the Weldon Road at Reams' Station, eleven miles from our extreme left. At Reams' the work of destruction was commenced, no enemy appearing. The depot and public buildings were burned, the track ripped up a considerable distance each way, and fires made, across which the rails were piled, completing the destruction. At Dutch Crossroads, near Reams', a large saw-mill was burned. Proceeding across the country, they struck the Lynchburgh Road near Ford's Station, twenty-two miles from Petersburgh, captured and destroyed two locomotives and thirty freight cars loaded. Men were at once sent for a distance of two miles each way, destroying the track as they proceeded, which was easily accomplished, owing to the fact that the rails were of a kind known as strap rail. By piling fence rails on the track, and setting fire to them, the destruction accomplished was most thorough. After heating a few moments the extremities of the rails would spring from their fastenings, and curl up into a shape from which it was impossible to re-form them.

When the cavalry appeared in sight at Ford's a train of cars was standing at the depot. The engine fired up and took alarm before our troops could prevent its escape toward the Junction, carrying information of our approach. After a short rest, the latter proceeded, destroying the track at Wellsville and Black's and White's Stations, with the depot buildings.

At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d a force reached the junction of the Lynchburgh and Danville Roads, where a force of rebel infantry were encamped. Strange to say, instead of offering any resistance to the approach of the "Yankees," they betook themselves to the woods in confusion, leaving our cavalry to pursue their work at leisure. Here the depot and other buildings, with large quantities of stores, were destroyed, with the tracks for six miles each way. The negroes at this point were jubilant at Yankee operations, declaring the enemy could not repair the damage in many months. The citizens expressed unqualified disgust at the cowardice of the Southern troops, thus being frightened away by cavalry. Pursuing their work, the track was destroyed at the following stations during the day: Price's, Meherrin's and Keeseville, on the Danville Road. At the latter place rest was taken. On the 25th, the column moved through Drake's, where another wide gap was made in the railroad; thence to Roanoke Station, on the Staunton River. At this point the enemy were found posted on the south bank of the river, with four pieces of artillery, pickets covering the bridge on this side. The latter were immediately charged by the First District of Columbia, dismounted as skirmishers, and driven across the bridge. The first section of the bridge, a wooden covered structure, spanning a wide marsh, was fired and destroyed. Meantime, the enemy opened their artillery, shelling with effect our position. Our batteries replied for an hour and a half, causing a sharp artillery fight, during which repeated efforts were made to accomplish the destruction of the main bridge, but in vain, owing in part to the marshy ground and intervening hedges, with thick brush and brambles. The First District Regiment was foremost in the fight, supported by the Eleventh Pennsylvania and the First and Third New-York Cavalry.

Up to this time the men had been without food for one or two days. Owing to their extreme weariness they were unable, when they halted, to prepare the necessary food. So exhausted were they, that when at night they were allowed a short time to sleep, men would drop by their horses, with halter in hand, not waking until "boots and saddles" was sounded by the bugle, summoning them to another day's rapid march and desperate exploit. At dark, WILSON withdrew from Roanoke Station, relinquishing the destruction of Staunton Bridge.

The following officers were wounded during the fight at that point: Lieut.-Col. Conger, Maj. Curtis, Capt. Benson, Capt. Chase, Capt. Speer; Lieut. Bliffin was prostrated by sunstroke—all of the First District of Columbia Cavalry. This regiment lost about 75 men, killed, wounded and prisoners.

The column then took an easterly course, on Sunday crossing Meherrin River to Stony Creek, striking the Weldon Road about twelve miles below Reams'. At Stony Creek a large grist mill was destroyed. Following the south side road toward Petersburgh, WILSON then made for the point at which reinforcements of cavalry or infantry were expected to rendevous near Reams', passing through Surry County, where other mills were destroyed.

When within about three miles of Reams' on Tuesday they were surrounded by a force of rebel cavalry under FITZHUGH LEE and HAMPTON. A severe fight ensued. WILSON and KAUTZ held their own for the great part of the day, against large odds. Each successive charge of LEE's cavalry was handsomely repulsed, when, toward dusk, a united effort was made by LEE and HAMPTON to crush and capture our entire force. At this time a force of WILSON's men reported the bridges at Stony Creek destroyed by the enemy, leaving the only channel of retreat for trains cut off. Slowly falling back, the exhausted troops still clung to the belief that succor would reach them. Infantry supports had been sent for, and the Sixth Corps had answered the call, but at the time in question had not effected a diversion of the enemy, and on Tuesday night a large force of rebel infantry reached the spot, and before daylight attacked WILSON and KAUTZ with impetuosity. At this time a retreat was ordered, and as the only means of escaping was through a dense wood and marshy section, it was impossible to get away either artillery or wagons. The former were spiked and abandoned. The latter, with the ambulances and many pressed wagons, all of which were filled during the march with wounded or disabled, were burned. Those who were too helpless to get away were left by the roadside; some, among others, Capt. FRIEZE, of Co. K., First District of Columbia Cavalry, who was badly wounded, mounted horses and escaped with clothing and flesh terribly lacerated by the thick wood and briars.

KAUTZ's force retreated by way of Stony Grove, by which route he and most of his division escaped, though large numbers have, doubtless, fallen into the hands of the enemy. Up to Thursday afternoon WILSON had not reported, and but few of his men have straggled in; though we have accounts of their turning up at various points between the Weldon Railroad and the James River.

KAUTZ's officers and men expressed confidence that the artillery, twelve pieces, will be retaken, if our infantry have attacked the enemy vigorously, at Reams' Station. We have not yet ascertained to what extent the Sixth Corps, which was sent to the relief of WILSON, had rendered service, except that the First Brigade had attacked the enemy at or near Reams' Station, retaking some of the lost guns. Col. JOHN F. BALLIER, of the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, was killed in the charge. KIRKE.

Kautz and Wilson—Attack of Finnegan's Brigade—Affairs in Richmond and Petersburgh—The City Point Road—Siege Guns Arriving.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
Wednesday, June 29, 1864.

Information reached headquarters early to-day from WILSON's cavalry expedition which was sent out afto out the Weldon and the Danville Railroads. The attempt had been successful in both cases and the force, embracing KAUTZ's cavalry, were returning when they were intercepted by a force of rebel infantry, which attacked them at Stoney Grove, on Stoney creek, last evening. Up to the time of the courier leaving with dispatches calling for assistance, our cavalry had succeeded in holding their own.

Gen. KAUTZ, with his force, had been sent to Reams' Station, on the Weldon Road, to effect a junction with our infantry, which left here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, consisting of the entire Sixth Corps.

Gen. SHERIDAN's force of cavalry, from Point Powhatan, had not reached the designated point where it was intended that he should effect a junction with WILSON's cavalry.

Prisoners taken in our front to-day state that FINNIGAN's brigade of rebel infantry attacked WILSON's cavalry three times yesterday afternoon. At 3 o'clock this afternoon our signal officers report that eighteen regiments left the main body in our front marching to the left, toward Ream's Station. The Sixth Corps has an hour's advantage of the latter, and will doubtless reach that place in time to relieve our cavalry force, which will hold the crossing until the rest of WILSON's force can join it, and a crossing of the creek be effected.

Distant cannonading in the direction of Ream's Station, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, gave rise to the belief that fighting was going on between WILSON and the enemy. Up to 9 o'clock to-night no actual results have been reported.

Gen. GIBBON's division was this afternoon sent to replace the Sixth Corps in connection with detachments from others.

From well-informed deserters, who came in this morning, we learn some particulars of the state of affairs at Richmond and Petersburgh, at the present time.

Owing to the large acquisitions made of late to the ordinary population of those cities by the influx of residents from the surrounding country, the number of people is quadrupled, and this, together with the immense military force called hither of late, has rendered the question of subsistence more than ever perplexing to the rebel Government to meet this contingency.

Large droves of negroes are being sent to Brunswick and other points South, while the women and children are, as far as possible, sent in the same direction. It is believed that the Lynchburgh Railroad is now the only channel of egress, except by wagon roads. Half rations are now supplied from the Commissariat alike to the army and the citizens, and no meat has been procurable for five days. Petersburgh is crowded with conveyances of every description, loaded with the effects of inhabitants who have fled their homes on the approach of GRANT's army.

The rebel pickets in our front this morning hailed our own, volunteering the information that JOHNSTON had got worsted by SHERMAN, and was falling back. Information of a like character, coming through this channel, has been attended with much of actual truth heretofore, and is considered in a measure reliable at headquarters.

The intimacy between pickets having been indulged in to an unreasonable extent, Gen. HANCOCK has decided to put a stop to it. Three men were arrested to-day for entering the rebel lines on a friendly visit, and will be court-martialed.

The City Point Railroad is now open to a point within five miles of that place, by which transportation of supplies and war materials are brought up with greater facility.

One hundred heavy guns and many mortars have been brought to the front, and will be ready for use in a short time. KIRKE.

NAMES FROM LAST DATE TO JUNE 29 INCLUSIVE.

M Schuyler, D, 48th N Y—leg.
Edw Flagger, H, 2d Penn V Art—shoulder.
Mich'l Rowgan, F, 97th Penn—head.
E M Rogers, A, 5th U S—arm.
Chas Moore, A, 5th U S—leg.
Henry Short, A, 5th U S—leg.
Jas Coudham, I, 5th Md—hip.
Jas H Bryant, F, 40th Mass—head.
S B Dustin, K, 117th N Y—shoulder.
Geo Ramsey, D, 4th N H—lung.
Geo Willard, Co F, 55th Penn. Vols—left hip.
Jas Cullum, Co A, 5th United States—left hip.
Jacob Shank, Co F, 5th United States—left side.
Jacob Rutley, Co C, 142d New-York—hip and knee.
Henry Burnett, Co C, 8th Maine—left leg.
S Sheppard, Co G, 10th New-York—right hand.
W H Phillips, Co F, 10th New-York—left leg.
1st Lieut E S Fuller, H, 9th N J—shoulder.
Maj T A Merriam, 94th N Y—arm.
David Edmeston, A, 92d N Y—hip.
Dan Manning, D, 7th Ind Bat—hip and foot.
John Barrett, A, 5th Md—arm.
W O Hammond, G, 92d N Y—leg.
A D Hoffman, K, 48th N Y—head.
John Nelson, E, 2d Penn A—arm.
Hugh Donnahugh, F, 5th Penn—thigh.
Frank Overduff, F, 55th Penn—leg.
A S Murdock, Co A, 10th New-York—right breast.
A D Waltz, Co F, 10th New-York—right arm and side.
J Yania, Co D 142d New-York—head.
P Sweeney, Co A 142d New-York—right arm and side.
Sergt W H Hooker, Co H, 142d New-York—right arm
Thos H Hellilday, Co B, 2d Penn Artillery—head.
N T Gantes, Co B, 58th Pennsylvania—left arm.

Return of Gen. Kautz—The Weldon and Danville Railroad Thoroughly Broken up—Another Fight—Splendid Conduct of the Troops—Some of the Buildings in Petersburgh Supposed to have been set on Fire by our Shells.

NEAR PETERSBURGH, Friday, July 1—A. M.

Gen. KAUTZ has returned with his cavalry. The rebels gathered every mounted man in their commanded, and taking advantage of the absence of SHERIDAN's command threw their whole force upon WILSON and KAUTZ; but, with surprising gallantry the latter succeeded in cutting his way through. His loss is severe in artillery and men. WILSON has not yet returned.

The damage inflicted on the Weldon and Danville road is thorough. One bridge, over three hundred feet long, was burned. The rebels will be obliged to haul their supplies from Hicksford, a distance of 35 miles from Petersburgh.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the Eighteenth Corps was expected to charge the enemy's works in their front. MARTINDALE and TURNER had advanced their fortified line in the night to the place previously occupied by the skirmishers. At the time the contemplated assault was to be made, BARTON's brigade, on the left of the Eighteenth Corps, lying along the Prince George County Road, began to move from their breastworks to the rifle-pits.

The enemy seemed to understand that the intention was to advance our line by the occupation of his intrenchments. A storm of shot and shell from rifled guns and mortars was poured into our troops before they had formed. Two or three volleys of musketry were exchanged. Soon the firing over the breastworks became heavy and regular; but few men were injured.

The rebels showed themselves too strong at this point to warrant an assault. The Second and Ninth Corps had each made two attempts to take these very works when the army first arrived here. Mortars were freely used on both sides, and the rebels, with unusual success, dropped their shells directly in our midst. Lieut. LUDLOW, of BARTON's brigade, worked his mortars admirably, and annoyed the enemy very much by the correctness of his aim.

The battery of 32-pounders at Gen. SMITH's head quarters fired at regular intervals into the rebel works and town.

Capt. BUTLER and Lieut. FLEMING, aides to General BUTLER, were wounded, the former in the knee and the latter slightly in the breast. All through the night the cannonading was heavy, especially on the right. A red glare overhung the city of Petersburgh, and it is thought that some of our shells set fire to the buildings, and caused a conflagration.

A NEW REBEL RAID.

Another Raid in the Shenandoah Valley—The Rebels Approaching Martinsburgh—Ewell in Command—Sigel Retires to Maryland Heights.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 3.

Rumors have been circulating here all day that a large rebel force, under the command of Gen. EWELL, had attacked the Federal troops at Martinsburgh, and compelled the evacuation of that place.

The following information in regard to the matter has been received at headquarters, based principally upon dispatches from Harpers Ferry:

"About daybreak this morning intelligence reached headquarters at Martinsburgh to the effect that the rebels were actually approaching in three separate columns, one by the way of the turnpike toward Shephardstown, the other toward Martinsburgh, not far from the line of the railroad, and the third west of it. It will be remembered that the department of the railroad is that of Gen. HUNTER, assisted by Gen. SIGEL, with Gens. KELLY and MAX WEBER. Gen. KELLY's force is at Cumberland, where no alarm or excitement exists.

Gen. SIGEL, on receiving this information, at once prepared to check the approach of the enemy, in order that no moveable property should be destroyed. The troops were drawn up, and at 5 o'clock fighting commenced in the neighborhood of Bunker Hill, and continued four or five hours, during which his cavalry fell slowly back to the infantry supports.

Ascertaining that the force of the enemy was largely superior to his own, Gen. SIGEL determined to evacuate Martinsburgh, which was accomplished in good order. He telegraphed the Railroad Company here as to the state of affairs and all their trains and other moveable property were safely moved away. Some heavy trains filled with supplies for Gen. HUNTER, were also moved to a place of safety.

A force of the enemy also came by way of North Mountain, with a view, no doubt, of flanking our forces, but in this they were disappointed.

A dispatch received at five o'clock this evening states that fighting had been going on all day near Leetown, about ten miles from Harper's Ferry, and three miles to the left of the railroad, between a force of the enemy that was moving in the direction of the Shepardstown pike, and the command which Gen. SIGEL had left there to occupy the place. Both forces engaged were small, and it is officially reported that our troops there had repelled successfully all attacks.

All frieght and passenger trains from the West were worked successfully through last night; but no express train for the West left Baltimore this evening. At last accounts no injury had been done to the road or bridges.

It is supposed that the invading force is the same which was sent against HUNTER, who is understood to have retired into Western Virginia toward Ganley, to await the arrival of supplies. Finding that HUNTER had eluded them, it is probable that the rebels are now attempting a raid into Maryland. It is thought that their strength has been greatly exaggerated, and that it will dwindle down to a small raiding party which will scarcely venture far beyond the Potomac.

Gen. SIGEL has fallen back to Harper's Ferry, and holds the strong position on Maryland Heights. There was great excitement at Hagerstown and Frederick to-day, owing to the exaggerated reports brought down by fugitives from Martinsburgh."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, July 3.

The excitement here is intense, in view of the raid of BRECKINRIDGE in the direction of Chambersburgh and Hagerstown. The citizens of Martinsburgh are fleeing eastward, driving their live stock before them. SIGEL is said to be retreating toward Harper's Ferry. BRECKINRIDGE with 10,000 rebels, is advancing northward. The First New-York Battery left Harrisburgh at 11 P. M.

Another report says BRECKINRIDGE has 20,000 men and has whipped SIGEL. Heavy artillery firing has, been heard in the direction of Martinsburgh to-day.

Counterfeits on the Hingham Bank, Massachusetts.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 2.

A man giving his name as SAML. WHITE, *alias* Quaker Sam, was arrested to-night at Adams' Express office, while applying for a batch of counterfeit notes on the Hingham Bank, of Massachusetts. They were sent from New-York. It is supposed these counterfeits were intended for general circulation on the Fourth of July in New-York, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Washington, as well as in this city.

IN FRONT OF CHARLESTON.

Shelling of Secessionville—Reply of the Rebels.

The Shelling of Charleston Still in Progress.

ANOTHER REBEL RAM.

Arrival of Fifty Rebel Officers to be Placed Under Fire.

AFFAIRS IN THE DEPARTMENT.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Hilton Head, on the 30th, arrived here yesterday. We are indebted to Mr. MCMANUS, the Purser, for favors.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Thursday, June 30, 1864.

CHARLESTON HARBOR.

Last week the town of Secessionville on the south side of James Island was vigorously shelled by our batteries on the lower end of Morris Island, and the upper end of Folly Island. The enemy did not reply with the earnestness which was expected. The shelling produced no important results.

On the morning of the 16th the enemy opened a very heavy fire from his guns on James and Sullivan's Islands, directing it principally to the Cummings' Point batteries. Altogether 400 shots have been fired, but they failed to inflict any damage either to our men or batteries.

Our guns at Cummings' Point batteries continue to shell the City of Charleston, notwithstanding the announcement of the rebel SAM JONES that fifty Union prisoners—officers—have been placed within range of our fire. At that game the rebels will find they have their match in Major-Gen. FOSTER.

The artillerists at Cummings' Point report that a few days ago the rebels launched another ram into the inner harbor. They now have four rams floating near the mouth of Cooper River. Deserters who have recently entered our lines state that two rams are on the stocks in an advanced stage of completion.

From all the information I can gather the rebels have an exceedingly small force on the islands about Charleston harbor. James Island—the key as it may be called of Charleston—is almost destitute of troops. Savannah is defenceless so far as troops are concerned.

GEN. FOSTER.

All who know Gen. FOSTER agree in the statement that he will not allow things to remain inactive in this department for any great length of time. We believe the event of something very important in this way may possibly take place before many days shall have elapsed.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

St. John's Day was fitly observed by the Masonic Fraternity in the Department. They had a grand celebration at Beaufort, which was highly creditable to the Order. Among those who participated were M. W. Bro. PARKER, Captain of the steamer *Wyoming*, who was presiding officer; Surgeon VAN ETTEN, Grand Marshal; and Provost-Marshal-General HALL and Surgeon HUBEN, Wardens. A banquet was prepared at the Saxton House, at which were present, among others, Gen. SAXTON, Col. GARBY, of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Regiment, and Asst.-Adjt.-Gen. BURGIN, of Gen. FOSTER's Staff. During the evening, toasts were drank to Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, Gen. HATCH, Gen. SAXTON, and numerous other officers. The festivities closed at about 9 P. M.

DESERTERS.

On the last outward trip of the *Arago*, Provost-Marshal HENNESSY and Boarding-Officer Lt. HUNTLEY succeeded in discovering a deserter snugly ensconced in one of the lower berths. He had over him five blankets and two mattresses. The atmosphere in the lower deck was extremely close and warm, and, on that account, it is a wonder to many how the prisoner survived the short time he remained in his close quarters.

ICE.

Until within a very few days we have had an abundance of ice, but for some reason we have been cut short of our usual supply. It is to be hoped that the party who has the matter of supplying it in charge will speedily see to it that we do not suffer. In a climate like this it is almost indispensable that ice should be freely distributed.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE,

a line-of-battle-ship, arrived in Hilton Head harbor on Wednesday. It is understood that she will relieve the *Vermont*.

THE WEATHER

for the past week has been extremely warm. The thermometer has ranged at 100 and 104 degrees. We do not look for warmer weather during the season.

REBEL NEWS.

The following information is taken from the Charleston *Courier*, of the 25th June, received yesterday by Major-Gen. FOSTER:

"SIEGE OF CHARLESTON—THREE HUNDREDTH AND FIFTY-FIRST DAY.—The bombardment of the city continues about the same. Since our last report fifty-six shots have been fired up to 5 o'clock Friday evening. Considerable firing also took place between Battery Gregg and our batteries on Sullivan's and James Islands. Battery Gregg fired another volley at Fort Sumter last evening in response to the firing of the sun-down gun at the fort. Some few shots were also fired at Sumter during the day. Heavy firing was heard about 10 o'clock Friday morning in the direction of Stono. The cause was not ascertained. The Yankees are still hard at work on Gregg, Wagner and the Middle Battery. No change in the fleet is reported.

We regret to learn that in one of the late battles in Virginia, GILMORE SIMMS, Jr., son of our distinguished author, W. GILMORE SIMMS, was severely wounded.

The reports of the grain crops are very encouraging as to the general result, although here and there we find complaints as usual."

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS.

The steamer *Mary A. Boardman* arrived last evening with five Generals and forty-five field officers—rebel prisoners to be placed under the fire of rebel guns—the enemy having put an equal number of Union prisoners under the fire of the Morris Island batteries. They will be furnished with hot quarters at Cummings' Point. WHIT.

The United States Sanitary Commission.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 3.

The United States Sanitary Commission yesterday distributed forty-four thousand pounds of tomatoes, pickles, onions and lemons among the men in the trenches before Petersburgh.

The commission has now three hundred and fifty agents operating for the relief of the national forces in the departments of the East and South.

Death of Hon. Josiah Quincy.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 2.

Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY died last evening at his country seat in Quincy, aged 92 years. Aside from infirmities of extreme age, Mr. QUINCY was in good health, and rode out the day before his death.

THE CONDITION OF OUR FINANCES.

What Raises Gold?—Theories Upon the Price of Gold Not True—The True Facts—Export and Production of Gold—Causes at Work to Reduce the Price—Amount and Relations of the Currency.

THE BEECHES, Friday, June 24, 1864.

If the operations of the army in the field are of exceeding interest, so also are our financial affairs. We find importations of foreign luxuries still going on, in spite of a very high tariff, and gold rising in spite of a reduction in the currency. The Secretary of the Treasury states that he has withdrawn many millions more of paper currency than the amount issued by the National Banks. So far as national paper money is concerned it has been reduced. There is another element, however, which should be considered. The banks of New-England and of the interior of New-York and Pennsylvania have been issuing large amounts of paper money, and their currency is greatly enlarged. Whenever there is a suspension of specie payments, the smaller banks of the interior enlarge their currency; and it is on this account that the people are willing they should be taxed heavily. On the whole, the currency in the month or two past, may be considered stationary, yet the price of gold has risen 20 per cent. Why? To account for the general rise in gold, when it was not required to pay debts in this country, bankers, merchants and newspapers were so generally agreed on a theory, it seems very presumptuous to deny it. Yet I shall deny it, and deny both the principle and the assumed facts. If it were a question of mere trade or banking, I should never concern myself about it. But it is not a question of trade. It is a question in the science of political economy, which involves other ideas than those of trade. It requires a perfect knowledge of the facts, in the condition of the country, and of their application to the changed conditions of commerce. It is assumed that the expansion of the currency is the sole cause of the rise in gold. If there were no other fact to account for it, this might be true. But there are not only other facts, but other facts of greater weight. A little illustration will show this at once. After the fall of Vicksburgh, gold fell one-half—yet the currency was not contracted, but, on the other hand, increasing. So, take the experience of the rebel Government. It has reduced the currency one-half, and has not reduced the price of gold a particle. There are other causes at work more potent than the currency. Mr. CHASE says: "give us *victories* and gold will fall." In a short time it would, but if he thinks it would have *permanent* effect, he is mistaken. Any man of common sense knows that our military condition was never half as good as it is now. The prospects are as favorable as they can be, when we consider that men, time and Providence are required for all the great operations of an army. If things go on for six months as they have done for six weeks, the rebel armies will be wasted and destroyed, whether we gain any decisive victory or not. But happen what may, gold will not return to a low price unless *the facts of commerce are materially changed*. What are these facts, and on what does the price of gold depend? Of course we speak only of the period of suspended payments.

1. The first fact is, that by making the notes of the Government *legal tender* in the payment of debts, gold from that moment became merely *merchandise*. It stands on precisely the same footing as wheat and corn. I may here add, that according to historical experience, gold never was a nearer standard of value than wheat; now it is reduced to the level of wheat, by taking off the Government stamp, it follows precisely the same laws of political economy. What are these laws?

2. In regard to the actual *price* of commodities, the simple principle of political economy is, that *it depends on the rotation of supply and demand*. I refer the reader on the subject to the seventh chapter, first book, of *Smith's Wealth of Nations*. This supposes, of course, other things to be equal. Now, from the 1st of May to the 20th of June, there was no sensible difference in the bulk of currency. But *gold rose more than thirty per cent. in spite of decided military successes!* Mr. CHASE and the bankers are both, in common fairness, obliged to look for other causes. What are they? Can it be speculation? That the gamblers in gold have caused it to rise and fall considerably at times, I have no doubt, but that they can by mere speculation, keep gold continually rising, I have no belief whatever. It will not bear investigation. You may raise a weight by a sudden jerk, but unless your strength is greater than its gravity, you cannot keep it up. There must be a permanent cause for a permanent effect. In the case of gold there is no mystery about it at all. It rises because *its demand is constantly pressing on the limits of supply*. If a hundred men in New-York want together *four* thousand barrels of flour, and there are but *three* thousand on hand to sell, each of these men begin to bid a little higher, that he may get *his* supply, (for he needs it,) and this goes on till the demand is met. There is not a dealer in flour in the City of New-York who does not know the effect on the general markets when the brokers get run down in this stock, or increased orders come from Europe. Gold is merchandise, subject to the same laws, and although we are the greatest gold producing country, yet we are also the people who throw away most money on foreign luxuries; hence it is that England and France are so anxious to keep on good terms with us. They often remind me of the old-fashioned landlord, anxious to get custom. When a Southern gentleman came to his house, throwing his money right and left, the landlord bowed and smiled, and waited on him, and finally washed his feet: but *he put it in the bill*. So England treats us: she won't fight, for she wants so good a customer, who is ready to buy her nick-nacks *at any price she puts in the bill*.

3. We now come to this little bill which has to be settled with England and France *in gold*. Here are the facts, furnished by the NEW-YORK TIMES, a paper which you, my friendly reader, rely something upon. From the TIMES of June 20 I clip the following statement:

The Specie Export from New-York, from July 1 to April 30, amounts to	$45,279,000
Add since May 1	10,942,000
Total to date	$56,221,000
Against same time 1863	51,915,000
Increased Specie Export since July 1	$4,306,000

If this were all, it would be enough to account for the increased demand for gold; but it is not all by any means. New-York is not the United States. A year or more since, shipments of gold began to be made largely from California to England, India, China and Australia. A return made, a few weeks since at San Francisco, shows that many millions in gold had been shipped even to Asia. Taking all this into view—and you may rely upon it—that on the 1st of July, 1864, we had shipped in the previous twelve months *seventy millions of gold to foreign countries*. This was equal to the whole production of the country, without regard to the demand for manufacture, hoarding, &c., &c. At the same time the aggregate of increased imports and diminished exports will amount to more than that.

Again, there is another element to be taken into view. On any given day in New-York there is a demand for a given amount of gold to pay customs. This is an actual market demand, although the gold does not go out of the country. In fact, it is held up for several weeks or months.

We come now to the final result. You have the actual condition of things, in which a hundred men are seeking to buy gold, when there is something less than they want in market. Gold rises when that is the case, and falls when it is not. In fine, *the laws of political economy are and must be obeyed*, in spite of any theories about currency or war. How long will this state of things last? It will last till *the present relations* of gold and trade are *changed*. But let speculators beware. There is now the most positive indication that this state of things will be changed. Nay, it is not certain that gold will not fall rapidly at an early period, for these reasons: *First*. The heavy tariff now enacted must diminish importations. *Secondly*. The time has come when the Government can, with propriety, borrow money in Europe, and that will, to its extent, diminish the demand for gold. *Thirdly*. The production of gold will be increased this year by twenty millions. New mines are constantly opened, and the immigration in the gold region is immense. You, my reader, may place what value you please on my statements, but to me it seems that the time is near, when gold dealers will cry, "stand from under." In the meanwhile, let you and I, my friend, trust in God, in our country and its happy institutions, that all will yet be well. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—It is almost impossible to calculate the amount of reading matter absorbed by the American public in relation to the great national contest now demanding all attention. It is a curious fact that the publications having for their theme this momentous struggle are not circulated through the ordinary channels of the book trade, but are sold chiefly by agents and canvassers throughout the country, by direct application to the purchasers, and thus escape the notice that they would otherwise attract if seen in the bookstores and ordinary places of public literary resort. They are of two kinds as regards their form, being either published in numbers, as the Histories of the War, brought out by Messrs. HARPERS, Messrs. JOHNSON, FRY & Co., and many others, or are offered in complete volumes as the similar works of Messrs. HEADLEY, ABBOTT and GREELEY. The demand for the number works is said to be rather on the wane, the profound uncertainty that prevails, as to the extent they may reach if they endeavor to keep pace with the war itself, making prudent buyers cautious in incurring an outlay of unascertained extent. But the Volume Books are in the fullest tide of success, and the quantities sold far exceed anything previously known. One bookbinder in this City has done up 120,000 copies of ABBOTT'S *History of the War*. The circulation of Mr. HEADLEY'S first volume is very little inferior to this, while of HORACE GREELEY'S book, business men, not ordinarily given to romance, are said to estimate the probable sale as something approaching to a *quarter of a million copies*.

—That extraordinary book collector, M. GUGLIELMO LIBRI, whose acquisitions were so vast in number and valuable in amount that the French Government could only account for them by the supposition that they were stolen and plundered from public libraries, to which his official position gave him access—has announced a concluding sale of his choicest and rarest articles of literature, art, and virtu, to take place in London during the present month. The books are all manuscripts of the most precious character, including a copy of the "Corpus Juris Canonice," with illuminations by GIOTTO, the early Italian Painter, and his pupils. The original accounts of Pope LEO X, detailing the sums paid to RAFFAELLE for his works in the Vatican, Egyptian Papyri, Coptic and Arabic Early Manuscripts, romances of Chivalry, richly ornamented; beautiful drawings by RAFFAELE, MICHAEL ANGELO, LEONARDO DI VINCI, TITIAN, and extraordinary Xylographic productions, unique Engravings on Wood, &c., &c. Among the articles of virtu are specimens of the gold ornaments from the Chiriqui graves on the Isthmus of Panama, that were so plentiful in our jewelers' and bullion broker's offices a few years since, but which are by this time probably nearly all melted into bullion in spite of their antiquarian curiosity and significance. The catalogue, a handsome 4to volume, contains engravings of these "Unique Gold Ornaments by Aborigines of America," and they will likely be secured for some European Public Museum.

—The controversy between the Cambridge Professor of History, Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY, the well-known novelist and inventor of "Muscular Christianity," and Dr. JOHN HENRY NEWMAN, formerly the pride of Oxford, and now, since his perversion to Romanism, the head of the Oratorian Order in England—that originally turned on the alleged Romish practice of suppressing or disguising the truth, when politic, has taken a wider range. Dr. NEWMAN, who had of late years, been rarely heard of beyond the limits of his own communion, seems to have seized eagerly the opportunity afforded by the discussion, to obtain the ear of the general public; and in a series of shilling pamphlets, adapted for the widest circulation, is bringing out one of the most curious autobiographies ever published, under the title of *Apology for his Life*. In apparent candor and absence of reservation, it may almost be compared to the *Confessions of Rousseau*, and affords a most truthful picture of the processes of his mind, and the intellectual struggles that he experienced on his way from the Church of England to Romanism. It is a curious fact that his brother, Prof. F. NEWMAN, of equal learning and attainments, furnished a similar but less elaborate account of the progress of *his mind* which conducted him from Evangelical Protestantism to the opposite pole of opinion to that reached by his brother—Pure Scepticism. The title of his work was *Phases of Faith*. The remembrance of Dr. NEWMAN'S talents is still so warmly cherished at Oxford, &c., that considerable apprehensions are entertained by many, of the effect of his work on minds of the weak and wavering order.

—How little originality there is in the world, the annals of literature prove, as certainly as any other records of human affairs. Some one in London, recollecting the great success of *The Percy Anecdotes* some forty years ago in England, has started a similar collection under the title of *The Temple Anecdotes*, and carries the imitation so far as to invent fictitious facsimiles of the signatures of the pseudo editors, "Ralph and Chandos Temple," in palpable imitation of the well remembered "Sholto and Reuben Percy," which figured in the title of the former publication. The *Percy Anecdotes* were a meritorious compilation of a Mr. BYINGTON, an industrious worker for the London trade, and celebrated under many names, except his own. He was connected with a New-York family, and in one of his books, *Relics of Literature*, published under the name of "Stephen Collett, A. M., he relates some curious anecdotal matter picked up during a visit to the United States.

—It is not an unnatural consequence of the death of an author, that a demand immediately arises for his collected works. Purchasers feel undoubtedly that the list is closed, that for good or evil his work is done, and they desire to possess, in a complete shape, the title deeds of his intellectual fame. This was notably the case in the instance of JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. So little impression did his later writings make on the public, that his finding a publisher for them was a matter of great difficulty; scarcely a house of reputation would risk the expense of issuing them to the world. But no sooner had death set the seal of consecration on his genius, than his poorest works commanded attention from their connection with the man, and edition after edition of his collected writings carried off numerous works that fell almost dead from the press in their detached and original shape. The recent decease of NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE has caused a similar demand for his works; though far from outliving his reputation, every succeeding book that he published addressed a wider audience, and added to his well-earned fame. A beautiful uniform edition of his writings is in preparation by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, that in elegance of execution and illustration is understood to be superior to anything yet published here. Another author, whose renown is fortunately not postnumous, H. W. LONGFELLOW, is about to receive a similar recognition of his genius, in an edition of his works of equally high typographical excellence. Foreign publishers and artists have long ago availed themselves of the qualities for pictorial illustration that his writings afford, *Evangeline, Outre Mer, Hyperion, &c.*, have all been lavishly adorned by the skill of English engravers. It remains for America to produce an edition worthy of its own poet, and the task could not be in better hands than those of Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, whose beautiful impression of *Prescott's Life* has been received with well-merited acclamation both at home and abroad.

—The separate States are stirring in the matter of commemorating the deeds of their sons in the present conflict—a step greatly to be applauded, as by this means only can the record be preserved of facts that in a general history must necessarily be overlooked or insufficiently treated. Mr. JOHN R. BARTLETT, the popular Secretary of State for Rhode Island, (which is indebted to him for a most elaborate and complete bibliography of all the publications connected with its history, just completed,) is preparing memoirs of the lives and services of distinguished army and navy officers of that State in the war of the rebellion. It will form an elegant quarto, illustrated with fine steel portraits. Massachusetts is not behindhand. Messrs. GOULD & LINCOLN have nearly ready for publication, its *Military History in the War of the Rebellion*, embracing a complete and authentic narrative of the part enacted by Massachusetts from its commencement to the present time, and we have no doubt other States will duly follow the example. The taste for bringing together and preserving *everything* that can illustrate the history and progress of the movement, now very prevalent, must facilitate the accomplishment of these works. The collection made by Mr. BARTLETT, above mentioned, from cotemporary newspapers, documents, engravings, maps, &c., native and foreign, now fills forty volumes in large folio, all beautifully arranged and indexed, forming an invaluable store of material for the future historian.

— The handsome London edition of Dr. DRAPER'S "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe," just brought out by Messrs. BELL & DALDY, is far from being a solitary instance of the attention paid abroad to sterling American books. Dr. SHEDD'S very successful "History of Christian Doctrine," and Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH'S "Man and Nature," are each reprinted in London from duplicate sets of the American stereotype plates, and similar arrangements are becoming every day more usual.

FROM MISSOURI.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, June 29, 1864.

For the past two weeks reports have accumulated which confirm all that has been previously stated with reference to the intended invasion of Missouri this Summer by the rebel General PRICE. The last advices sent you from this department were that detached bodies of troops were being poured into the Southwestern and Central Missouri Districts from PRICE'S army in and about Camden, Ark., there not being force sufficient to check the influx. Brig.-Gen. E. B. BROWN, commanding the Central District, in a recent letter to Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, represents this fact in the strongest possible manner, and urges upon him the absolute necessity of immediately adopting a retaliatory policy, by holding as hostages the prisoners now in the military prisons here, and taking their lives for the lives of the citizens taken by the bushwhackers. Gen. BROWN adds that where the guerrillas of his district operate in bodies, they assume the United States uniform and carry the National flag, so as to deceive squads of soldiers sent out against them; that they kill all their prisoners, and the wounded men even, and, in short, perpetrate the most savage outrages on the persons and property of all they attack.

This terrible state of affairs has its offset, to be sure, in such work as the few troops in Central Missouri can do, but it is quite manifest that unless something is done, and that speedily, the rebel force will have the upper hand.

Matters are not much better in Southwestern Missouri, commanded by Brig.-Gen. SANBORN. He telegraphs that the counties of Dade, Cedar, Vernon, Barton, Jasper and Newton, are completely devastated by marauding bands of guerrillas, that the present military force is totally insufficient to operate against them, and that these counties will be depopulated unless something is done to put a stop to the horrid extermination.

A telegram received here yesterday reports that the rebel Gen. SHELBY is at Salem, Ark., at the head of three or four thousand men, prepared to strike either Rolla or Springfield, or he may enter the State at some point between these posts. A lot of rebel letters of a very recent date repeat the propositions of PRICE to enter Missouri, and from one of these I make the following extract, to show the spirit of the troops under that popular Captain:

"I suppose you have had an account of the battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, and Jenkin's Ferry. I had the pleasure of meeting Father Abraham's children on those fields, and I recollect of hearing in my young days of a place called hell. Well, we sent many of them there, and I can tell you that if they don't get out of this country pretty soon, I think we will fill that place with them. Is there any talk of peace in your Kingdom? (Missouri.) Since the reenlistment of our army the peace question has died out. Our men reënlisted by brigades for ninety-nine years in this, and three years in the next war. We have a better army to-day than we ever had. Our men are martyrs to their cause. Their battle-flag is Liberty or Death, and if you could but see us go into one fight, you would think that we meant what our motto says."

It is difficult to tell the intentions of the Government toward Missouri; but as it is she is lying exposed to the assaults of a vigilant and active foe without and a treacherous and lurking one within. It cannot be denied that a great part of her people are thoroughly disloyal. In this city nearly all her wealthy and influential people are not only disloyal, but they have sons, brothers and relatives in the Southern army whom they succor and sustain. The records of the Provost-Marshal General show this to an astonishing extent. Commission houses whose proprietors have been among the loudest in professions of loyalty, have been systematically engaged in smuggling supplies into "Dixie," the plans and dodges to render their enterprise successful seeming to mock all foresight. Smuggling is carried on most successfully by women, who do not hesitate to do the most immodest and unwomanly things to avoid detection. They will lie and commit perjury with an air of the most injured innocence, and, when detected, burst into floods of tears, lapse into hysterics and throw themselves on their knees before the examiner to implore his pity for their condition. The constancy of woman is unequaled on earth, but what can be said for her when she prostitutes that grand property to the cause of rebellion against a Government the most humane and the most liberal to woman?

A few days ago two women were arrested on their way to Memphis, whence they were to proceed as best they might to Camden, Ark., and were brought before the Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Lieut. J. C. DODGE, for examination. One of them, a Mrs. SNEED, of this city, wife of THOS. L. SNEED, member elect to the rebel Congress testified that she had resided in the South for the past two years, but had passed through the lines North three times, had purchased goods, clothing, supplies, &c., and was on her way back to her husband, whom she had parted with three weeks ago at Camden, Arkansas. She states that she derived money from her property in St. Louis, and never had any difficulty in procuring anything she wanted. She was unwilling to take the oath of allegiance to a Government for the overthrow of which her husband was periling his life; she was a Southern sympathizer, and hoped to see the South succeed. Mrs. SNEED brought a number of letters for leading families in St. Louis, and was carrying a small mail back with her. Some of these letters contained Confederate money, and her baggage consisted of wearing apparel and medicines, amounting in value to several hundred dollars. She was committed to the female prison, but had not lain there many hours before she was released by the interference of some staff officer of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, who is absent temporarily, leaving Maj.-Gen. PLEASANTON in command.

It is quite possible that feelings of humanity prompted that officer to release from restraint a woman represented to be in delicate health, with a nursing babe, &c., &c., but Gen. PLEASANTON'S "wisdom would have shown itself richer by signifying that to her doctor," because every day's experience proves that a more rigid policy is demanded for the treatment of rebels in Missouri, but especially in St. Louis. Loyal men groan over any relaxation of the military arm, weak enough at best.

SAMUEL HENDELL and ARTHUR LEICH, two druggists here, have been fined $500 each and required to give bonds in the sum of $5,000 each, for selling a large quantity of quinine, contrary to military orders. Their act was committed in direct violation of well-known military law, and there is no palliation for it. The man who purchased the medicine represented that he wanted it to take South, and this fact, in connection with the illegal sale, shows plainly the desire of the parties to have the medicine go South, where it is so much needed.

The prospect is so unfavorable to the practical carrying out of the humanitarian designs of the Government, that the gathering in, and concentration of all the freedmen and refugees in the State is determined upon, and this will be done with as little delay as possible. There are about five thousand freed blacks and refugees in the State, the majority of these being camped at Pilot Knob. The design is to bring them all to St. Louis, where better facilities exist for their maintenance and education. Rev. A. WRIGHT, formerly of Western New-York, is Superintendent of Contrabands and Refugees, and to his labor and devotion much of their present good condition is due. He has saved them much suffering and want, although the means placed at his disposal were very small, and it is his desire to complete the undertaking to make these poor dependants self-reliant, by educating them to provide for and care for themselves, for to that they must come at last!

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Arrest of Gen. Dix.

The arrest of Maj.-Gen. DIX and several of his officers, as reported in the TIMES of Saturday, was made upon warrants issued on Wednesday afternoon, by City Judge RUSSELL. It will be remembered by our readers that as soon as Gov. SEYMOUR was informed that the Grand Jury had declined to investigate the seizure of the *Journal of Commerce* and the *World* newspapers, he addressed a letter to District-Attorney HALL, condemning the action of the Grand Jury, and requesting him to bring the matter before some proper Magistrate. Acting on this request, Mr. HALL made an affidavit before Judge RUSSELL, dated June 28, in which he declared, in the usual phraseology of such documents, that he had been informed that Gen. DIX, acting under instructions from the President, had ordered the seizure of the papers above named, and the arrest and incarceration of the editors. After enumerating the particulars of the arrests, and of the closing up of the offices of the *World* and the *Journal of Commerce*, the District-Attorney charges that Gen. DIX and Capt. BARSTOW are guilty of kidnapping, and other officers with Gen. DIX of inciting to a riot and forcibly detaining property: and he prays that action may be taken to sustain the dignity of the State.

Upon this, Judge RUSSELL issued subpœnas directed to Messrs. WM. H. HALLECK, of the *Journal of Commerce*, DAVID G. CROLY, of the *World*, WASHINGTON HILLS, Jr., clerk of the *World* office, and several others, who appeared before the Judge on Tuesday and Wednesday, and made their several affidavits, the District-Attorney conducting the examination of the witnesses.

Mr. HALLACK, who was first examined, deposed that about 10 o'clock at night on May 19 last, when he was engaged in making up news for the morning paper, at the editorial rooms of the *Journal of Commerce*, a person in military clothes, whom he understood to be a member of Gen. DIX'S personal staff, named WILSON BARSTOW, courteously presented a written order for the arrest of himself and partners. The presentation was attended by no violence, but by a request that he should prepare to leave the premises.

In reply to the question whether there was time to complete the making up of the news, Mr. HALLOCK was informed by the officer that this would be unnecessary, as no paper would be issued the next day. Mr. HALLOCK then informed his foreman of what had occurred, and gave the workmen permission to go home. While the officers were searching in the City for Mr. PRIME, Mr. HALLOCK improved the time by writing letters to his wife and making preparations for a residence at the Fort. The search for Mr. PRIME proving fruitless, the officer, Capt. BARSTOW, proceeded in a carriage to the residence of Mr. STONE, one of the owners of the *Journal of Commerce*, in Brooklyn, taking with him Mr. HALLOCK, who was accompanied by a Mr. CAMP, representative of the estate of Mr. HALE in the newspaper. They were unattended by any guard. Mr. STONE was absent from home on business; and after a short delay the officer directed that Mr. HALLOCK should be taken to Castle Garden; there an orderly appeared at the gateway and presented a paper, which directed that he should be released.

The remainder of Mr. HALLOCK'S testimony relates to the occupation of the office of the *Journal of Commerce* by the guard.

The testimony of Mr. CROLY, of the *World*, contains nothing which has not already been made known to the public in the columns of that paper, and the examination of the other witnesses brought to light nothing of importance.

Warrants of arrest were served by Sheriff KELLY on Gen. DIX, Capt. BARSTOW, Maj. BOWERS, Capt. CUNDY and Lieut. TUTHILL, all of whom had been concerned in the seizure of the newspapers. The warrants were returnable on Thursday, but Gen. DIX had other engagements, and the return was postponed to Friday noon, when the officers appeared with United States District Attorney E. D. SMITH, before the City Judge, and it was agreed that the case should be adjourned to Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock in the morning, at which time the examination will probably take place. The officers gave their personal recognizances to appear.

The Clergy and the Draft—Petition to the Government.

At a meeting of the clerical and lay members of the Episcopal Diocesan Convention of New-Jersey, held immediately after the adjournment of said Convention in the city of Newark, May 26, 1864, Rev. R. M. ABERCROMBIE, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Rahway, submitted a preamble and series of resolutions concerning the relations of the clergy to the military service, which were unanimously adopted. The preamble sets forth the sacred prerogatives of religion, and the danger of perverting them by secularization—the necessity of a ministry for the administration of religious offices, and "the duty of the State *to provide for the religious interests of its citizens*." It further sets forth (in brief) that

"By recent enactments of the Government contrary to the usual customs and laws of nations, the clergy are liable to enrollment and draft for military service, thus imposing in the alternative of a substitute a burden of expense, that from their self-denying position they are in the majority of cases unable to bear, and in case of a repeal of the exemption clause, forcing them into a service and position inconsistent with their office and vows."

And, finally, that

"The ministry, *as a Divine Institution*, ordained for specific and exclusive duties, should be exempt from all liabilities to military service, that it may be devoted to the duties of its calling, and thus best sustain the interest of the State."

Upon the above basis, it was

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly petition the Government of the United States to enact such exceptions to the general laws respecting enrolment and drafting, as may leave the clergy in these States secure in the administration of their respective offices; and further

Resolved, That we cordially invite the coöperation of all religious and civil organizations, as well as all right-minded citizens in the furtherance of this loyal and reasonable petition.

Launch of the Puritan.

The ocean monitor *Puritan*, two turrets, was successfully launched Saturday morning at the Continental Works, Greenpoint, in the presence of a large assemblage of people. At 9 o'clock the huge vessel glided gracefully into the water, and went half way across the river before the momentum gained in her descent could be checked. The *Puritan* is the largest and most powerful iron-clad ever constructed in the United States. The dimensions are as follows: Length on deck, 351 feet; width, 50 feet; length of iron hull, 300 feet; measurement, about 3,000 tons. She will carry four guns, two in each turret. The ram at her bow is 19 feet in length and of enormous strength. Although intended for ocean service, the *Puritan* will carry no masts. The waves in a heavy sea will break over her deck, as in the case of the other monitors, the top of the iron hull being only a few inches above the surface of the water. But the apartments are so securely constructed that no leakage, it is thought, can occur even in the heaviest storm. The side armor is four feet in thickness, stronger than the combined mail of the *Warrior* and the *Gloire*. The armor on the turrets is fifteen inches thick. The pilot-house is defended by twelve-inch plates.

The *Puritan* will be prepared for sea as rapidly as the work can be pushed. This cannot be accomplished in less than six or eight months.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ASSAULT ON A POLICE OFFICER.—Officer CUMMINGS, of the Eighth Precinct, attempted to arrest MARY ANN TEN BROCK, a colored woman, on Saturday night, when she made a desperate onslaught upon the officer, biting his hands, tearing off his shield and injuring his clothes. The officer was in the act of taking her in when THOMAS FREEBORN, also colored, stepped up and rescued her. Officer CUMMINGS rapped for assistance, and arrested both parties, and took them before Justice DODGE, who committed them, in default of $500 bail each.

ARREST FOR CARRYING A SLUNG-SHOT.—About one o'clock yesterday morning, three men were seen running rapidly through Spring-street, followed by another who was crying out "Stop them." The police gave chase, and succeeded in overtaking one of the fugitives named JOHN RILEY, who was found to have a slung-shot in his possession. He was taken before Justice DOWLING and committed for examination on charge of carrying a slung-shot with intent to use it.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—BERNARD SHERIDAN, of Peekskill, came to this city on Saturday, on the express train of the Hudson River Railroad, and while attempting to jump from the cars at Fortieth-street, was so badly injured as to cause his death at Bellevue Hospital, to which place he was conveyed. Coroner COLLIN was notified to hold an inquest on the body. Deceased was 23 years of age, a native of Ireland, and a leather currier by trade.

NEW PIER.—A new pier is being built for the Neptune Steamship Company at the foot of Robinson street, N. R., which will be when finished one of the largest structures of the kind in the City. The main buildings have a front of 235 feet on West-street, with a grand entrance, the gateway of which is 22 feet wide. The length of the pier building proper is 556 feet, width 55 feet, side elevation 25 feet. At the extreme west end of the pier there is an open dock fifty feet in length.

FIRE IN NINTH-AVENUE.—A fire occurred at one o'clock yesterday morning in the smoke-house of MICHAEL HEFERT, in the rear of No. 448 Ninth-avenue. Damage $500. Insured for $2,000 in the Montauk Fire Insurance Company.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH IN BROOKLYN.—The programme for celebrating the day in Brooklyn is a very meagre one. There will be no military parade. At a meeting of the officers of the Second Division it was contended that, as the Fourth fell on Monday, many members of the different military organizations would leave the city on the previous Saturday for the purpose of enjoying themselves elsewhere, and would probably not return until Tuesday or Wednesday; that, therefore, there would be but a slim turn-out; and, taking this view of the matter, it was decided to postpone the parade until the 14th inst., upon which date the corner stone of the new armory in Williamsburgh will be laid. The church bells will be rung this morning, and salutes will be fired at sunrise, noon and sundown. In the evening there will be displays of fireworks on Fort Greene, and in eligible localities in Williamsburgh and Greenpoint, as selected by the Aldermen representing the Eastern District.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 127, of which 23 were men, 16 women, 41 boys, and 47 girls. The principal diseases were: convulsions, 13; consumption 15; cholera infantum, 9; dropsy and diptheria, 7 each; marasmus, 8; croup and inflammation of the bowels, and scarlet fever, 6 each; congestion of the brain, 4; sunstroke, inflammation of the lungs, measles, and disease of the heart, 3 each; diarrhœa, inflammation of the throat, ulceration of the bones and congestion of the lungs, 2 each; dysentery, apoplexy, hooping cough, asthma, bronchitis, &c., 1 each; under one year of age, 32; natives of the United States, 98; Ireland, 27; England, 2.

ROBBERIES.—The apartments occupied by Mr CASPER HEILD, No. 9 Clinton-street, were feloniously entered on the 2d inst., and robbed of a silk and a woolen dress, together valued at $40.... The night of the same day the room occupied by Miss GRANT, at No. 124 Gold-street, was entered and robbed of a light silk dress, basque and waist, valued at $60.... On the morning of the same day the porter-house of PATRICK DUFF, in Portland-avenue, was entered through the front window, by breaking a pane of glass, and robbed of currency and cigars worth $12.

FIRE.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the upper part of No. 1 Fleets-alley, caused by the explosion of fire crackers. The flames were suppressed before much damage was done.

NEW-JERSEY.

THREE RAILROAD ACCIDENTS—EXPLOSION OF AN ENGINE—SEVERAL LIVES LOST.—Three accidents are reported to have occurred on the Erie Railway, causing the death of several persons and involving the destruction of a considerable amount of property. The milk train, which left the depot in Jersey City at 8:45 o'clock yesterday morning with some fifteen freight cars and ten passenger cars in the rear, ran into a cattle train which was backing up at the slaughter-house, a short distance from the tunnel, demolishing a number of cars, killing a man named PURCELL in the employ of the company. Two newsboys, belonging in Paterson, were injured, one of them fatally, having had both legs badly crushed. He was sent to the New-York Hospital in a dying condition. The other boy was not dangerously injured. Quite a number of hogs were killed in the cattle train. None of the passengers were injured. The eastern bound train was delayed for some time in consequence of a car being thrown directly across the track. Some time during Saturday night a locomotive boiler is reported to have exploded on the Western Division, by which the engineer, conductor and fireman were killed. No further particulars could be ascertained. About 12 o'clock on Saturday night a passenger train in coming out of the Bergen tunnel ran into a freight train just ahead of it, breaking the head-light on the locomotive and smashing up the rear car of the freight train.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 2.

THE GUERRILLA BILL.

A report from the Conference Committee in the disagreements to the bill for the more speedy punishment of guerrilla marauders, was concurred in.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the bill to increase the salaries of the Judges and Arbitrators under the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave-trade. Objection being made, the bill was not taken up.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Conference Committee on the bill further to regulate and provide for enrolling and calling out the national forces, made a report that the committee agreed essentially to the House bill.

Notice of fifty days is required to be given before a draft is ordered.

The House provision allowing recruiting in rebel States was retained except as to Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana.

On the question of concurrence with the report the vote stood as follows: Yeas, 16; Nays, 18. So the report was not concurred in.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) moved that a second committee of conference be appointed on the bill.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) opposed a further conference.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) spoke strongly in favor of appointing another Committee on Conference.

Mr. SHERMAN'S motion for the Senate to insist on its amendments, and asking for a further Conference Committee, was then adopted, by yeas 28, nays 8.

Mr. CONNESS then moved to reconsider the vote agreeing to a second Conference Committee, on the ground that there was danger that the bill might fail for want of a quorum in the House.

The motion was then carried by yeas 20, nays 17.

The motion to disagree with the report of the Conference Committee was then reconsidered, and the report was finally concurred in by the following vote—yeas 27, nays 8.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. WADE made a report from the Committee of Conference on the bill to guarantee to certain States whose governments have been overthrown a republican form of government, and moved that the Senate recede from its amendments.

Motion carried by yeas 18, nays 14.

The Senate then, at 5:20 P. M., took a recess until 7:30 o'clock.

In the evening session the following bills were passed: The bill making an appropriation for testing inventions. The bill correcting a clerical error in the Post-office law of June, 1864. The bill to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for Quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the Army of the United States, was amended and passed.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, the bill to regulate the sessions of the Circuit and District Courts for the Northern Districts of New-York, was taken up and informally passed over.

The President pro tempore announced the following as the Conference Committee on the act amendatory to the Pension Law: Messrs. FOOT, HARLAN and VAN WINKLE.

The resolution fixing the adjournment of Congress at 12 o'clock meridian on July 4, then came up as the special order.

THE LAW TO PREVENT SMUGGLING.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the House bill making an appropriation to carry into effect the law to prevent smuggling, which was passed.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF LITERATURE.

Mr. SUMNER called up the bill to incorporate the National Academy of Literature and Art and the National Academy of Moral and Political Science.

Mr. McDOUGALL opposed the bill.

Mr. HALE said it was too late to create close corporations of mutual admirers, and moved to postpone its consideration.

The bill was postponed.

THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill to provide for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct.

It appropriates one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and provides for building a dam across the Potomac at Great Falls.

The bill was considered and passed.

EMIGRATION.

Mr. SHERMAN made a report from the Conference Committee on the bill to encourage emigration, stating that the Senate receded and adopted the House bill. The report was concurred in.

EDUCATION OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.

Mr. HALE called up the House bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to provide for the education of naval constructors and steam engineers, and explained, that the passage of this bill was very important, almost vital to the usefulness of the navy.

The salaries proposed for these officers of different grades are to be raised about twenty per centum.

The bill was passed.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SUMNER opposed a hasty adjournment. There was need of hundreds of millions additional taxes. The people demand to be taxed.

Mr. WADE moved to adjourn. Motion lost.

Mr. WILKINSON opposed the resolution.

Further discussion ensued by Messrs. HENDERSON, TRUMBULL, HENDRICKS, McDOUGALL, CONNESS and others, interspersed with motions to adjourn, and motions to go into Executive Session.

The Senate then voted to fix the time of adjournment on Monday at 12 o'clock noon.

TAX ON INCOMES.

At 2 o'clock A. M., the bill to impose a special tax on incomes was received from the House.

Quite an excited, but brief, debate ensued.

Mr. CHANDLER intimated his determination to object to the consideration of the income bill, as was his right. He had not seen the bill, and would not be held responsible for so hasty legislation. He was ready to assume the responsibility of preventing its passage until it could be examined.

Mr. HARLAN said he should also feel compelled to object to its consideration. It was the Sabbath, and he saw no pressing public exigency that required it.

Mr. SUMNER also opposed the passage of the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN deprecated the position of the Senators from Michigan and Massachusetts, and proceeded to show the nature of the responsibility they were assuming.

Mr. HARLAN earnestly objected to continuing legislation at this time, it being the Sabbath day.

Mr. CHANDLER said he did not ask the Senator from Ohio (SHERMAN) to share his responsibility. He had not seen the bill from the House. He did not know what was in it. The Senator (SHERMAN) would be responsible if the bill was defeated and not himself, for he had given notice the bill should not pass to-night.

ADJOURNMENT.

The question was then taken on concurring in the House resolution to adjourn *sine die* on Monday at noon, and this was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 20 against 11.

The consideration of the House bill imposing a special tax on incomes was resumed, when on motion the Senate at 3 o'clock this (Sunday) morning adjourned until 9 o'clock Monday morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 2.

CELEBRATING THE FOURTH.

A request from the Union Democratic Association asking that in the event of inclement weather on the Fourth of July the use of the hall be granted in which to celebrate the day was laid on the table.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Senate bill providing for the collection and sale of captured and abandoned property in the insurrectionary districts was passed.

A resolution relative to increasing the salaries of female clerks in the public departments was objected to.

The bill for the prevention of smuggling was passed.

The bill authorizing Paymaster BUNTON to be credited with $2,600,000 destroyed by the burning of the steamer *Ruble* was passed.

The subject of paying Arkansas Representatives who came hither, but were denied seats, salaries and mileage, was left in the hands of the Committee on Elections.

A Committee of Conference was ordered on the Reconstruction Bill.

THE QUESTION OF DOUBLE PAY.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Sergeant-at-Arms, in reply to a resolution heretofore offered by Mr. GANSON, of New-York, which directed him to require BENJAMIN F. LOAN and GREEN CLAY SMITH to refund the money they respectively have received as members of Congress during the time they drew money as Brigadier-Generals. After considerable discussion, the subject was laid on the table.

PUNISHMENT OF GUERRILLAS.

The report of the Committee on Conference on the bill for the summary punishment of guerrillas was concurred in.

A SPECIAL WAR TAX ON INCOMES.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill assigning a special income tax of five per centum on sums exceeding $600, commencing from the 1st of January last.

Objection was made.

The House then took a recess till 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) again sought to report the bill providing for a special tax on incomes. He said it was recommended by the new Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. ROSS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) objected.

Mr. MORRILL said the House was evidently without a quorum, and the sooner the Sergeant-at-Arms secured one the better, or we might be kept ten days longer.

On the motion of Mr. MORRILL there was a call of the House.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that they had passed the House bill, without amendment, providing for a republican form of government in the States overthrown by the rebellion.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Committee of Conference on the Enrollment Bill, made a report thereon, and clearly explained all its features.

The report was concurred in by Yeas, 65; Nays, 53.

The following is the act, as agreed to by both Houses:

Further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes.

The President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two and three years for military service, and any such volunteer, or in case of a draft, as hereafter provided, any substitute, shall be credited to the town, township, ward or city precinct, or election district of a county, toward the quota of which he may have volunteered or engaged as a substitute, and every volunteer who is accepted and mustered into the service for a term of one year unless sooner discharged shall receive and be paid by the United States a bounty of $100, and if for a term of two years unless sooner discharged, a bounty of $200; and if for a term of three years unless sooner discharged, a bounty of $300, one-third of which bounty shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered into the service, one-third at the expiration of one-half of his term of service, and one-third at the expiration of his term of service; and in case of his death while in the service, then the residue of his bounty unpaid shall be paid to his widow, if he shall have left a widow, if not, to his children, or if there be none, to his mother, in case she be a widow.

In case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of any county not so divided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled, and in case of any such draft, no payment of money shall be accepted or received by the Government as commutation to release any enrolled or drafted man from personal obligation to perform military service.

It shall be lawful for the Executive of any other States to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, and to recruit volunteers under every call under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the State and to

the respective subdivisions thereof which may procure the enlistment.

Drafted men, substitutes and volunteers when mustered in shall be organized in or assigned to regiments, batteries or other organizations of their own States, and as far as practicable shall when assigned be permitted to select their own regiments, batteries or other organizations from among those of their respective States which at the time of their assignment may not be filled to their maximum number.

The twentieth section of the act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act for Enrolling and Calling out the National Forces," approved Feb. 24, 1864, shall be construed to mean that the Secretary of War shall discharge minors under the age of 18 years, under the circumstances and on the conditions prescribed in said section; and hereafter if any officer of the United States shall enlist or muster into the military service any person under the age of 16 teen years, with or without the consent of his parent or guardian, such person so enlisted or recruited shall be immediately and unconditionally discharged upon the repayment of all bounty received, and such recruiting or mustering officer who knowingly enlists a person under sixteen, shall be dismissed the service, with the forfeiture of all pay and allowance, and shall be subject to further punishment as a court-martial may decide.

Sixth—Section three of an act entitled "an Act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," approved Feb. 24, 1864, be and the same hereby is amended so as to authorize and direct District Provost-Marshals, under the direction of the Provost-Marshal-General, to make a draft for one hundred per centum in addition to the number required to fill the quota of any district as provided by said section.

Seventh—That instead of traveling pay, all drafted persons reporting at the place of rendezvous, shall be allowed transportation from their places of residence, and persons discharged at the place of rendezvous, shall be allowed transportation to their places of residence.

Eighth—All persons in the naval service of the United States who have entered said service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward or State by reason of their being in said service, and not enrolled prior to Feb. 24, 1864, shall on satisfactory proof of their residence, made to the Secretary of War, be enrolled and credited to the quota of the town, ward, district or State in which they respectively reside.

Ninth—If any person duly drafted shall be absent from home in the prosecution of his usual business, the Provost-Marshall of the district shall cause him to be duly notified as soon as may be, and he shall not be deemed a deserter, nor liable as such until notice has been given to him and reasonable time allowed for him to return and report to the Provost-Marshal of his district, but such absence shall not otherwise affect his liability under this act.

Tenth and *Eleventh*—Nothing contained in this act is to be construed to alter or in any way affect the law relative to those conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, or to affect the rights of persons to procure substitutes.

THE VOTE ON THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Arnold, Ashley, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blair of Western Virginia, Boutwell, Boyd, Cobb, Cole, Cresswell, Davis of Maryland, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Garfield, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Ingersoll, Jencks, Julian, Kelley, Littlejohn, Loan, Longyear, McBride, McClurg, Miller of New-York, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Meyers, Norton, O'Neil of Pennsylvania, Orth, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Maine, Schenck, Shannon, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Spalding, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Williams, Wilder, Windam, Woodbridge—65.

NAYS—Messrs. Wm. J. Allen, Alley, Ancona, Bailey, Blair, Bliss, Chanler, Coffroth, Cox, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Frank, Ganson, Griswold, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Illinois, Hutchins, Kernan, Knapp, Law, Leblond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, Middleton, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Noble, Odell, Patterson, Pendleton, Perham, Pruyn, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rice of Massachusetts, Robinson, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Scofield, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stevens, Stiles, Thomas, Wadsworth, Webster, Winfield—53.

A BRANCH MINT.

The House passed the bill appropriating $100,000 for the establishment of a branch mint at the City of Dallas, Oregon.

BUREAU FOR FREEDMEN.

The bill to establish a Bureau for Freedmen as returned from the Senate with amendments, was postponed till December next.

ARKANSAS SENATORS.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution, which was passed, praying the three representatives from Arkansas who were denied seats, the usual pay per diem of members for one session.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE LATE OWEN LOVEJOY.

Three thousand copies of the address delivered on the death of Owen Lovejoy were ordered to be printed.

INCOME TAX.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, from the Committee on Ways and Means, introduced a bill, imposing a special income tax.

It was considered in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

It provides that in addition to the income duty already imposed, there shall be levied, assessed, estimated and collected on the 1st of October a special income duty from gains, profits or incomes for the year ending the 31st of December next. Preceding the time herein named, all persons residing within the United States, or citizens of the United States residing abroad, shall pay at the rate of five per centum on all sums exceeding $600 per annum. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary. No deduction is to be made for dividends or interest received from any association, corporation or company, or on any salary or pay received.

Mr. Morrill said that he was in hope that the Committee on Ways and Means had introduced all the tax bills necessary, but it seemed, as he proceeded to show, that the estimates fell below the probable receipts. The amount proposed to be raised under this bill would pay the $20,000,000 required for the pay of bounties.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, offered an amendment, proposing to levy a tax of ten per centum on the average amount of notes in circulation other than National Banks. If, he said, we strike out half the currency, we will double the value of the revenue.

Mr. Brooks, of New-York, said they should seek for other sources of revenue. Why, he asked, were such heavy burdens imposed on commerce and the industry of the country and the landed property left untouched? It was because a Presidential election was coming on and the farmers are numerous.

Mr. Morrill replied denying the gentleman's (Brook's) assertions. The farmers pay as much tax as mechanics, merchants and other classes.

TAX ON SPIRITS.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, offered a new section, that all spirits of domestic production held for sale on the 1st July, 1864, and on which no tax has been paid shall be subject to a tax of seventy cents a gallon, and on all spirits which have paid a prior duty, a duty of fifty cents a gallon, *provided*, that bona-fide retailers in spirits, duly licensed, shall not be taxed on the stock on hand not exceeding two barrels.

Mr. Washburne said that his proposition would give thirty millions of dollars.

It was agreed to by 73 against 29.

The Chairman, Mr. Fenton, then stated the question on the amendment of Mr. Davis as thus amended.

Mr. Washburne said it was not his intention to amend the amendment of Mr. Davis, but to present a distinct proposition.

The Chairman said it could only be offered as an amendment to an amendment.

These amendments were jointly rejected by 47 against 60.

Mr. Washburne again offered his proposition, with the alteration of the tax to fifty cents, and the duty to thirty cents a gallon.

Mr. Davis again offered his proposition, the alteration being three instead of ten per centum on bank circulation.

The proposition of Mr. Davis was rejected, and that of Mr. Washburne's was adopted, by yeas 59, nays 49.

TAX ON REAL ESTATE.

Mr. Ganson, of New-York, moved an amendment reviving the provision to tax real estate.

This was rejected.

THE INCOME TAX AGAIN.

An amendment was then adopted, taxing incomes over $20,000 per annum ten per centum.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, moved to strike out the enacting clause, his declared object being to kill the bill.

The question was decided in the negative, by 48 against 56.

The Committee here rose and reported the bill to the House with amendments.

Mr. Morrill proposed as a substitute the bill as originally reported by him. He exhorted every member who desired the passage of an act which would add something to the revenue to vote for the substitute pure and simple. He was assured that a tax on spirits on hand stood no possible chance of success in the Senate. The amendment making a discrimination upon incomes over $20,000 was wrong. It was actually punishing a man for having such an amount of income. In a Republican Government taxation should be equal. If the substitute should not be adopted he had no further interest in the bill, and should vote to defeat it.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF EMIGRATION.

Mr. Washburne, from the Committee of Conference on the bill to encourage emigration, made a report thereon, which was concurred in.

THE TAX BILL.

The previous question was then ordered on the bill of Mr. Morrill and the amendments.

The amendment fixing a discriminating tax on incomes was rejected.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Washburn, to tax whisky on hand, and it was agreed to, by yeas 60, nays 47.

The House then voted on and rejected the substitute, by yeas 51, nays 59.

The question was then stated on agreeing to the original bill as amended, by taxing spirits on hand, when Mr. Stevens moved to lay it upon the table, but this was disagreed to, by yeas 55, nays 56.

The bill was then rejected, by yeas 54, nays 57.

Mr. Boyd moved to reconsider the vote, pending which

Mr. Morrill moved at 12:30 o'clock that the House adjourn.

Motion disagreed to by a majority.

Mr. Stevens moved to lay Mr. Boyd's motion to reconsider on the table.

Motion disagreed to by 44 against 52.

The House then reconsidered the vote by which the bill was rejected, and after further proceedings the vote by which the substitute was rejected was reconsidered. It was the bill originally introduced by Mr. Morrill.

The question then recurred on its passage, which was decided in the affirmative by yeas 53, nays 48.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Considerable miscellaneous business was transacted, including concurrence in Senate amendments, &c.

The Senate bill appropriating $150,000 for completing the work on the Washington Aqueduct was passed.

On motion of Mr. Pendleton it was resolved that, the Senate concurring, both Houses adjourn *sine die* on Monday at noon.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Pension Bill was concurred in.

The House had increased the pensions from $8 to $11 per month, but the Senate disagreed to the latter and the House receded from its amendment.

AN OLD GUARD.

Mr. Schenck reported a bill authorizing the President to raise a force of one hundred thousand men over 45 years of age, to be called the Old Guard.

Mr. Wilson said unless the gentleman (Schenck) provides for paying the expenses of such a force by levying a tax on whisky on hand he would object.

Mr. Wilson subsequently withdrew his objection, but it was renewed by some other gentleman.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the House then, at 2:30 A. M., took a recess to Monday at 10 o'clock A. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Monday, July 4—A. M.

There were no Stock Exchange Boards on Saturday, and not much business done on the Street. There was a demand for Government Securities, and a much improved feeling in regard to the Public Credit and Finances; the belief being general that Mr. Pitt Fessenden will accept the Treasury. His appointment gives satisfaction even to many of his political opponents. The Loan of 1881 went up to 105 ₩ cent. ex-dividend, the 5-20 Loan to 104, and the Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness to 95 ₩ cent. The passage of the Extra-Tax Bill by Congress, adding about $80,000,000 to the taxation of the new Fiscal Year, will further contribute to the restoration of the public confidence, besides enabling the new Secretary to enter upon the year with the best assurances of the support of the People, in the way of contributing their substance to the prosecution of the War. What little business was done on the sidewalk in the Railways was at rather lower prices, on the continued calls for Money upon the Brokers. Some surprise was expressed that these calls should have been renewed in a half holiday, and by some of the private lenders connected with the Stock Exchange.

The Gold Room of Gilpin's Exchange was reopened, on the repeal of the Gold Act, and prices were less excited, the quotation closing 228@230 ₩ cent. There is no export demand at present rates, owing to the fair supply and relatively much cheaper rates of Bills on London. The shipments yesterday were $110,000—making for the week $560,667.

The rates for Money were dear throughout the week, and the supply especially difficult on Thursday and Friday, when large differences were paid to carry over Stocks five or ten days. The withdrawal of the additional $33,000,000 of the Loan of 1881, proposed to have been awarded to-morrow will, no doubt, contribute to quiet the market for Money this week, as the payments for the previous $42,000,000 had seriously disturbed it.

The Import entries and Export clearances were both quite heavy, and the Customs Duties improved on the previous week or two, some considerable withdrawals from Bond being made on the last days of June in anticipation of the New-Tariff.

The Import Entries of the past week amount to $4,311,092, against $3,911,899 same week last season. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,179,995, against $4,211,468 same week in 1863. The Export of Specie is $561,000, against $398,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,002,000.

The Assistant Treasurer's report for Saturday is as follows:

Receipts from customs	$65,000
Total receipts	853,624
Payments	3,004,178
Balance	16,549,823

There is continued delay at the Custom House in bringing up the monthly returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, the month of May being still behind, although we should have the Fiscal Year complete, including June, in a few days, in the ordinary course of business at the Statistical Bureau in the Custom House. The blame for delay is said not to rest with this Bureau, however.

The following is the Customs Revenue (by months) at the Port of New-York for the Fiscal Year just closed, as compared with the previous year:

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1863-64 From July 1.	vs. 1862-63 From July 1.
July	$4,912,718	$7,211,817
August	6,332,334	4,762,581
September	7,270,543	5,239,045
October	6,238,943	4,309,419
November	5,075,846	3,003,270
December	5,248,189	2,664,594
January	6,180,536	4,127,906
February	7,471,027	3,590,713
March	7,659,770	4,554,460
April	13,982,555	3,957,197
May	3,908,058	3,873,865
June	3,348,010	3,738,924
Total	$77,628,529	$51,033,801

Total at New-York, as above	$77,628,529
At other ports	25,589,664
Total Customs of year	$103,218,193*
Interest on present Gold-bearing Debt	50,823,672*
Surplus	$52,394,521

*Latest Treasury reports.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

No. 4 Wall-st., June 27, 1864.

The Secretary of the Treasury will receive sealed proposals for $30,000,000 of Six per cent Coupon or Registered Bonds of 1881, this being the unawarded portion of the $75,000,000 Loan. The proposals will be opened in Washington on the 6th of July, at noon.

No bids under 104 will be considered.

This Bank will include in its bid any orders from other parties, charging ½ per cent commission.

The Bonds will carry interest from July 1, and any interest that may be earned on the Bonds between July and the day the money is received, may be settled at 50 per cent premium.

Orders from parties that have no account with this Bank must be accompanied with five per cent pre-payment. The balance must be paid on or before the 15th of July.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.

James Cuphey, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, No. 363 Broadway. Government Agency and Designated Depository of the United States.
Cash Capital $1,000,000, all paid up.
New-York, July 2, 1864.

The Secretary of the Treasury directs this bank to take bids for the remainder of the Loan of 1881. This is a six per cent. Gold interest-bearing loan, and is very desirable.

Bids should be handed in at once. Nothing less than 104 will be entertained. No commission will be charged by this bank.

The 6th of July will decide the question, as the bids will that day be opened.

Interior banks may join in our combination bid by telegraphing us Tuesday, the 5th July. We will advance the two per cent. prepayment if requested.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.
H. M. Humphrey, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Treasury Department, July 2, 1864.

The notice for proposals for Loan, dated June 25, 1864, for Thirty-three Millions of Dollars, being the amount of unaccepted offers under the notice dated 6th June, is hereby withdrawn. All proposals at the Department will be immediately returned to the offerers, with the proper order, upon which the two (2) per cent. deposit will be refunded.
GEORGE HARRINGTON, Acting Secretary Treasury.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, July 2—2 P. M.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls. at $12 for Pots, and $14 62½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive to-day, yet quoted steady. Java at 49c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 42c.@45c.; Rio 42c.@45c.; St. Domingo at 37c.@38c. ₩ lb. A few lots of Rio have been bought for export within our range.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in less demand to-day, at a further reduction of 50c.@75c. per bbl. Sales since our last amount to 22,500 bbls., part to arrive, including Superior State and Western, at $9 75@$10 20; poor to choice Extra State at $10 40@$11; including 8,000 bbls. to arrive in July and August, at from $11 25@$11 50; round hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $11@$11 30 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 75@$10 20
Extra State	10 40@ 11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 50@ 12 50
Extra Ohio round hoop shipping brands	11 00@ 11 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 35@ 12 75
Extra Genesee	11 25@ 13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	12 50@ 15 00

Southern Flour is heavy and lower. Sales since our last 1,150 bbls. at $10 75@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 75@$13 for fancy to choice brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is decidedly cheaper; sales 600 bbls. Extra, at $10 50@$11 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in less demand at $7 75@$8 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal continues in request, closing at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 25@$8 50 for Caloric, Atlantic and Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; total sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been much less sought after, and has declined 20c.@25c. ₩ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 81,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Amber Western at $2 35@$2 37½; Red Western at $2 30@$2 35; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 25@$2 30; Milwaukee Club at $2 20@$2 26; Chicago Spring at $2 20@$2 25; Red State at $2 38, ₩ bushel. Corn is in less demand, and much cheaper; sales since our last, 21,000 bushels, part to arrive, at $1 56@$1 58 for new Mixed Western ₩ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at $1 85@$1 90 ₩ bushel. Oats have been in less demand at drooping prices; we quote Canada at 96c.@97½c.; Western at 98c.@99c.; State at 96c.98c., cash afloat, ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive and nominal.

HAY—North River is in fair demand, partly for Government use, at $1 10@$1 35 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate request, at 15c.@20c. for poor to prime, and 28c.@30c. for very choice, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Week's receipts, 25,730; sales, 37,600, the latter, including, according to Messrs. Weitzel & Weidemeyer, 3,600 Buenos Ayres, 22@24 lbs., at 34c.@36c., cash, usual selection; 5,000 Montevideo, 21@22 lbs., on private terms; 2,000 Montevideo Kips, 11 lbs., on private terms; 6,500 Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., part 32½c., cash, usual selection; 8,000 California, 22@25 lbs., on private terms; 1,700 Matamoras, 23 lbs., 32c. cash, usual selection; 7,200 Maranham, Dry Salted, 29 lbs., 32c. cash, usual selection; 500 Aspinwall, 20 lbs., on private terms; 600 West Indies, 22 lbs., on private terms; 2,500 City Slaughter, 70@75 lbs., 14½c.@15c., cash, rejecting bad Hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 581,200 Dry Hides, and 800 bales East India Hides. The stock includes 320,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c.; 92,000 Rio Grande, 57,500 California, &c.; 42,500 Orinoco, 9,000 Porto Cabello, &c.; 2,500 Maracaibo, 8,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 2,800 Truxillo, 2,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 19,000 Tampico and Matamoras, 3,300 Savanilla, &c.; 1,600 Rio Hache, 4,500 Maranham and Para, 8,000 Bahai and Pernambuco, 1,000 West Indies, &c.; 1,500 East Indies, &c.; 6,000 African Kips, 800 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The market is an excited one for all descriptions; common grades are especially scarce and sought after. Receipts moderate; stock light; prices somewhat nominal. Oak Sole—The market is nearly bare of stock. Receipts fair, but quickly secured by purchasers, at constantly advancing prices. Western dealers and manufacturers are constantly on the alert, to secure desirable parcels. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 48,000 sides.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is heavy and cheaper to-day. Sales since our last 4,000 bbls., in lots, at $44@44 50 for New Mess, $38@$40 for Old Mess and $34@$36 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 17½c.@18½c. for Hams, 15c.@15½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb; sales 165 pkgs. Bacon rules quiet and nominal. Lard is quiet and declining; sales since our last, 1,159 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 18½c.@19½c., and for July and August delivery 21c. ₩ lb. Beef is in demand at buoyant prices; sales 300 bbls. at $28@$31 for Mess, $20@$25 for Plain Mess, $15@$17 50 for Country Mess ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess $35@$38, India Mess $42 50@45 ₩ tc. Beef Hams $30 ₩ bbl. Butter is in less demand at 33c.@41c. for poor to prime, and 42c.@44c. for very choice State; 28c.@37c. for common to choice Western ₩ lb. Cheese is in moderate request at 10c.@21c. ₩ lb.

Stock in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	July 1, 1864.	June 1, 1864.	July 1, 1863.
Clear	935	1,017	215
Mess	106,436	55,053	103,085
Thin mess	3,964	2,262	4,790
Prime mess	26,127	22,864	17,103
Flank	52	181	126
Prime	2,999	4,220	17,295
Rumps	308	290	792
Refuse mess	5,532	1,632	13,400
Refuse prime mess	1,848	1,115	
Refuse prime	281	522	1,594
Other refuse	1,617	955	6,659
Uninspected	25,593	27,195	103,642
Grand total, bbls	176,092	128,303	268,101

BEEF.

	July 1, 1864.	June 1, 1864.	July 1, 1863.
Repacked Mess	12,272	9,186	10,801
Repacked Chicago Mess	13,582	12,828	13,813
Railroad Beef	548	606	310
Refuse Mess	1,296	1,026	1,904
Other Refuse	146	219	1,359
Tierces Prime Mess	5,633	7,035	1,251
Country Mess	3,271	5,068	9,496
Country Prime	232	226	1,037
Uninspected tcs	—	628	84
Uninspected bbls	839	3,585	4,906
Grand total tcs. and bbls.	27,319	40,387	44,961

WHISKY—Is depressed and cheaper. Sales, 850 bbls., at $1 65@$1 70 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Inactive and heavy, with 633 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, 60,000 bushels Wheat were engaged, at 3½d.@4d. ₩ bushel.

Buffalo, Saturday, July 2.

FLOUR less active, and prices without material change. Wheat dull; sales No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, $2 12@$2 15; Amber Winter, $2 15. Corn easier; sales No. 2 at $1 37. Oats steady and firm at 90c. Other grains nominal. Whisky inactive and nominal. Canal freights firm to New-York. Wheat 19c.@19½. Corn 17c.@17½c.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Weedsport Bank vs. The Park Bank.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Barbour.

Before Justices Barbour and Monell.

McHaerre et al. vs. Edgerton.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Monell.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Washington	July	6	New-York	Havre.
Africa	July	6	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	July	6	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July	9	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	July	9	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	July	9	New-York	Southa'pton.
Arabia	July	13	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	July	14	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July	16	New-York	Southa'pton.
Louisiana	July	16	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July	20	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	July	20	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	July	23	New-York	Southa'pton.
Australasian	July	27	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	Aug.	3	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Aug.	6	New-York	Southa'pton.

FROM EUROPE.

Louisiana	June	21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	June	22	Liverpool	New-York.
America	June	23	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	June	25	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	June	28	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	July	2	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	July	6	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	July	9	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	July	16	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	July	20	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Aug.	3	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	6:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—STATE RIGHT FOR TOWNSEND'S Improved Tan Vat, universally recommended by Tanners, and destined to supercede all present methods of tanning. Price $2,000. Apply to SNYDER & WALTER, No. 29 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

In consequence of the death of F. C. HUNTINGTON, the limited partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JENKINS & HUNTINGTON is dissolved.
HENRY T. JENKINS,
F. C. HUNTINGTON,
ISAAC P. HAZARD, Special.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of JENKINS & VAIL.

The general nature of the business to be transacted is the sale of domestic dry goods on commission or otherwise, in the City of New-York. The general partners interested therein are HENRY T. JENKINS, of the City and County of New-York, and TIMOTHY D. VAIL, of Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y.

The special partners interested therein are THOS. J. HILL, of the City of Providence, R. I., who contributes to the common stock fifty thousand dollars, and WM. G. ANGELL, of the City of Providence, R. I., who contributes to the common stock twenty-five thousand dollars, and JOSEPH RIPLEY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who contributes to the common stock twenty five thousand dollars.

The said partnership is to commence this 1st day of July, 1864, and is to continue till Dec. 31, 1867.
(Signed) HENRY T. JENKINS.
T. D. VAILL,
T. J. HILL,
WM. G. ANGELL,
New-York, July 1, 1864. JOSEPH RIPLEY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, as Stock Brokers, under the firm of GRINNELL & NEVERS, for the purchase and sale, strictly on commission, of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c., at No. 15 Broad-st.
WILLIAM F. GRINNELL.
BENJ. M. NEVERS.
New-York, July 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF TOMES, SON & MELVAIN has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. FRANCIS TOMES having retired from the firm.
FRANCIS TOMES,
BENJAMIN TOMES,
New-York, May 12, 1864. ROBERT C. MELVAIN.

The undersigned will continue the business as heretofore carried on, (at No. 6 Maiden-lane by TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,) at the same place, under the firm of TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.
BENJAMIN TOMES,
ROBERT C. MELVAIN,
New-York, July 1, 1864. CHARLES H. TOMES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF TERRY & DOOLITTLE, dry goods jobbers, No. 100 Chambers-st., is dissolved by mutual consent.
SAMUEL H. TERRY,
PHILO E. DOOLITTLE.
New-York, June 30, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the dry goods jobbing business, under the firm name of TERRY, DAVIS, DOOLITTLE & CO., and will continue the business heretofore carried on by Terry & Doolittle, at No. 100 Chambers-st.
SAMUEL H. TERRY,
WILLIAM H. DAVIS,
PHILO E. DOOLITTLE,
ROBERT SCOTT.
New-York, July 1, 1864.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNdersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of G. W. MORISON & CO., for the purpose of doing a fancy and staple dry goods jobbing business at No. 76 Chambers-st.
G. W. MORISON,
(Late firm Morison & Loder.)
JAY JARVIS.
New-York, July 1, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of TRACY, IRWIN & CO., is this day dissolved by the death of FREDERICK TRACY. The business of the firm will be settled by JAMES IRWIN, at No. 400 Broadway.
July 1, 1864. JAMES IRWIN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of TRACY, IRWIN & CO., for the importing and jobbing of Dry Goods, at No. 400 Broadway.
JAMES IRWIN,
WILLIAM W. TRACY,
July 1, 1864. JAMES WILLSON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE FIRM of BENKARD & HUTTON was dissolved by the death of Mr. James Benkard, on the 21st day of April last. The business of the firm will be continued by the surviving partner, under the same firm-name, of BENKARD & HUTTON. BENJAMIN H. HUTTON.
New-York, July 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE JUNIOR PARTNER, JAMES H. WHITEHOUSE, retires from our house. The business will be continued under the firm of WHITEHOUSE, MORRISON & CO.
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,
New-York, June 30, 1864. No. 29 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. GEO. G. WELLS is a partner in our firm from this date.
July 3, 1864. S. M. WALLER & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

BELGIUM.

TO THE GLASS TRADE AND IMPORTERS OF GLASS.

The Company Anonyme of Herbatte-Lez, at Namur, Belgium, are patented manufacturers of crystals, half-crystals and globes for Petroleum Lamps.

ROSE HILL LADIES' SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION—Depot in Ward School No. 14, 27th-st., near 3d-av. The above association would call the attention of the public to the fact that they are in want of many necessaries for the large number of soldiers in hospitals, and sick, discharged soldiers, at present under their care. Contributions of food, clothing, jellies, fruit and money, will be gratefully received at the depot, or at the residence of the First or Second Directress—Mrs. Richard Kelly, No. 111 East 34th-st.; Mrs. C. V. Clarkson, No. 235 East 30th-st., or that of the undersigned, Secretary, Mrs. A. G. DUNN, No. 64 East 31st-st.

Medical Purveyor's Office, New-York, June 28, 1864.

INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS (arms and legs) are invited to present specimens of their models to a board of medical officers constituted by order of the Acting Surgeon-General U. S. A., at the Medical Purveyor's office, No. 466 Broome-st., in this City, on or before the 11th day of July next, with a view to the adoption of the best models.
Signed by order. B. A. CLEMENTS,
Asst. Surgeon U. S. A., Recorder of Board.

MACHINERY,

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

WATER WHEELS,

of the cheapest and most approved pattern.
MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 4 Dey-st., Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CENTRIFUGAL MAchines, with engine and shafting complete. Price, $1,000. Apply at Excelsior S. S. Refinery, foot of South 2d-st., Williamsburgh.

AUCTION SALES.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

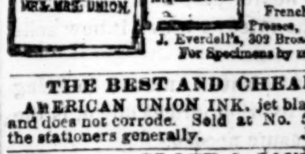
FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT THROG'S NECK, EAST RIVER, DIRECTLY ON THE WATER, AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on THURSDAY, July 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.:

Throg's Neck.—House and 26 acres, formerly the residence of Governor Morgan, directly on the water, with beautiful views of Long Island Sound, only half a mile from steamboat landing. Improvements very indifferent. There are several valuable building sites on the premises; will sell one or the whole to suit purchasers. Splendid yatching, fishing, bathing, &c.; oysters, clams, and crabs in abundance; communication daily by steam and railroad; perfectly healthy, and location unsurpassed. Good fruit and water, fine old trees. $12,000 can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent.

For full particulars apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New York.

STATIONERY.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FOUNTAIN PEN—NO INKSTAND REQUIRED—One filling will write 12 hours. Also, all other styles of Gold Pen; send stamp for circular. G. F. HAWKES, Sole Manufacturer, No. 64 Nassau-st, N. Y.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.

J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT,
AND NEW PATENT LIFE-PRESERVER SKIRT, SOLD CHEAP,
By MRS. TOOTHAKER,
Nos. 286 Bowery and 279 Grand-st.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of NEW SPRING STYLES at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.

Call early if you want choice styles at a bargain.

THE LARGEST STORES IN THE CITY.
SKIRTS,
CORSETS,
PADS, &c., &c.
MRS. TOOTHAKER,
Nos. 286 Bowery and 279 Grand-st.

CARPET WARP,
COLORED AND UNCOLORED.
H. A. HARVEY,
No. 84 Maiden-lane.

JUST RECEIVED—A CASE OF THE NEWEST round hats and turbans, at Mme. HARRIS', No. 7 Brevoort place, 10th-st.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE
AT NO. 181 EIGHTH-AV.
ALL OUR SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT A FURTHER REDUCTION.

TAMERTINES,
FLORENTINES,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
CREPE MANTZ,
BAREGE ANGLAIS,
ORGANDIES AND LAWNS,
At a further reduction of 20 per cent.
BOMBAZINES,
SILK MOHAIR,
COLORED ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
QUEEN'S CLOTH,
MOZAMBIQUES,
FRENCH PRINTS and
FRENCH GINGHAMS,
BELOW MARKET PRICES.
BLACK SILKS,
COLORED SILKS,
BROCADE SILKS.
SILK CLOAKS, CLOTH CLOAKS,
SUN UMBRELLAS, SPRING SHAWLS,
PLAIN AND BEADED PARASOLS, &c.
At a great reduction from last week's prices.
At M. ROBERTS, Jr., No. 181 8th-av.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS.

LACE MANTILLAS, POINTES and SHAWLS FROM AUCTION,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

500 Lace Mantillas	$5	—worth $10
500 Lace Mantillas	$6	—worth $12
500 Lace Mantillas	$8	—worth $16
500 Lace Mantillas	$10	—worth $20
500 Lace Mantillas	$12	—worth $25

BLACK PUSHER LACE FLOUNCINGS, at less than half price.

JUST OPENED.
1,000 pieces BLACK GUIPURE and THREAD LACES.
1,250 THREAD LACE VAILS.
VALENCIENNES and POINT LACES.
POINT and VALENCIENNES LACE COLLARS and SETS.
LACE and EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.

Together with a splendid selection of every article connected with our trade, all of which we offer at much below regular prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will offer during the present week
At old prices, notwithstanding the new tariff,
And the high price of gold,
SILKS, ORGANDIES,
MOHAIRS, POPLINS, DRESS GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
COTTON SHIRTINGS,
SHEETINGS,
HOUSEKEEPING
AND
FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.,
Prior to closing their half-yearly inventory.
BROADWAY AND TENTH ST.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—ON SATURDAY, 2D INST., FROM No. 265 Union-st., South Brooklyn, a lady's GOLD HUNTING-CASE WATCH, with fancy chatelaine, enameled gold seal and key, and locket attached, enclosed in morocco case. Watch gold cap, hard dial, detached lever. Makers A. & U. Bourquin, No. 4,869, with initials M. E. L. engraved on case. Locket containing hair, marked M. M. K. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the whole or part of the same, or any information which may lead to their recovery, at the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 94 Broadway. Pawnbrokers and other are cautioned against receiving the same.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

DOG LOST—TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—A large Newfoundland dog, with a plain leather collar on his neck. He is perfectly black, with the exception of a few white hairs on his breast, and answers to the name of "Rover." Whoever will return him to the owner at the corner of Morris-place and Ella-st., West Morrisania, Westchester County, or No. 93 Beekman-st., New-York, will receive the above reward.

LOST OR STOLEN—A CERTIFIED CHECK on the Irving Bank for three hundred and forty-six dollars and 40 cts. ($346 40-100,) drawn by J. G. C. Schmersahl, No. 20 Jay-st., to the order of M Levy. The public are hereby notified not to negotiate the above check, as payment has been stopped. Whoever returns the above to M. LEVY, No. 81 Mott-st., will be suitably rewarded.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS TRIMMERS, IN a leading Millinery House in Philadelphia; liberal salaries and permanent situations. Address E. P. GILL, Earle's Hotel, Canal-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE OFFICE BOY, 14 or 15 years of age, in a Commission Paper Warehouse. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 1,784 Post-office.

WANTED—A MAN AS COACHMAN AND GARdener. Apply at No. 33 Spruce-st.

SILK.—WANTED, SEVERAL RIBBON WEAVERS to make ribbon ties. Good pay and steady work. Apply to W. C. PEET & CO., No. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, FOR INVESTMENT four three-story basement, &c. brick dwellings in Union-place, Brooklyn, two blocks from Hamilton-av. ferry. Rented for $1,200. Will be sold for $12,000, separately to close an estate. Terms easy. Apply to B. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 18 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT YONKERS—Known as Beechwood, the late residence of WM. T. COLEMAN, Esq.; house and 7 acres beautifully laid out; house has every convenience of city houses; price $70,000. Apply for permit to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—I OFFER FOR SALE MY RESIdence on Round Hill, Northampton. The buildings, the fruit, the grounds and the site constitute it one of the most desirable establishments in the country. Price moderate; payments easy. L. MALTBY.
Northampton, Mass., June 28, 1864.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIdence at Madison, N. J., consisting of large, modern brick house, grapery, hot-house and abundance of all kinds of fruit, with from 20 to 80 acres of excellent land. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or of S. EDDY, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 317 ACRES, SITuated at Lloyd's Neck, L. I., having a large front both on the Sound and harbor, well adapted for a gentleman's country residence. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

A NUMBER OF LOTS ON 7TH-AV., north of Central Park, for sale. Apply to
WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 3d, 6th, AND 8th avs., wanted to buy.
Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEW house, never occupied, now ready, delightfully situated, in an inclosure of 40 acres, with two other dwellings, beautifully finished, and walks and drives of a mile on the premises; sea water bathing, boating and fishing connected with the property; house has 14 large rooms; is distant one hour from the city by New-Haven Railroad. Rent $800. Address K. Box No. 4,616 New-York P. O.

LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—For two months, from July 6; beautifully located in Irvington, five minutes' walk from railroad depot; ample grounds, large stable and carriage-house, garden and fruit. Inquire of S. BROWN, office Seamens' Friend Society, No. 80 Wall-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 15 Strong-place.

BROADWAY—FIRST FLOOR TO LET NEAR Howard-st. Apply to G. W. PUTNAM, No. 441 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50 by 100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBtained at reasonable terms, at a pleasant location on the south side of Long Island, about two hours' ride from the City; pleasant rooms, &c.; good fishing and bathing, sailing, &c.; Long Island cars leave daily James Slip, 8 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 5:30 P. M. For further particulars inquire of T. W. WOODS, Coal Office No 205 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY CAN BE obtained for families without servants, in the most salubrious part of the State, in a location with beautiful surroundings, and with every accommodation for comfort and pleasure. Address Mrs. M. READ, Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE, ONE mile south from Long Branch, N. J.; good bathing, fishing, riding; table first-class; fruit, vegetables, milk, &c., in abundance. Address R. W., Box No. 208 Newark Post-office.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—FURNISHED houses; also City boarders wanted at three boarding-houses, and a variety of farms and village property for sale. Address J. FERRIS, Ely's Block.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNION HALL,
"SARATOGA SPRINGS."

The great Summer Hotel is now open for the season.

For apartments, apply in person or by letter,
W. W. LELAND & CO.,
or Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyances, take care of baggage, &c.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SAND'S POINT, LONG Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer ARROWSMITH; leaving Peck Slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9 A. M. A furnished cottage of five rooms to let. B. B. NOSTRAND.

SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG Branch, New-Jersey, is now open for the season. Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves foot of Murray-st. at 6:15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch.
WOOLMAN STOKES.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Mineral Springs, N. J., reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot or Barclay-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 4 P. M. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, a situation in the country for the Summer; would like to go to Saratoga with a lady or family. Best of references. Address A. B., Station D., 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to teach and assist in taking care of children, and to do plain sewing, in a good private family. Call at No. 25 Bleecker-st.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDing-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations, Protestants and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, marble building, No. 14 4th-av.

MALES.

BUSINESS.—A GENTLEMAN WHO IS ONLY partially occupied, but has a suite of good offices near Wall-st., is desirous of making some business arrangements that will employ a few hours in the day. Any large first-class establishment, out of town or in the City, manufacturing or commercial, who can pay a liberal price for the services of a man of 25 years' experience, great energy and undoubted character, will address BUSINESS, Box No. 3,134 Post-office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single man who thoroughly understands his business; is a thorough horseman; will produce the best City references as to character and capability. Address J. N. B., Box No. 201 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single man as coachman; he fully understands it in every respect, as his reference will show, and knows the City well, having many years' experience. The very best reference given. Address G., Box 295 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a married man, Protestant; understands proper care of horses and cows; is a first-rate vegetable gardener; has good reference. Address R. PORTER, Box No. 217 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; would go a short distance in the country; good City references. Address GEORGE BAIR, Box No. 193 Times Office.

TO COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—A young man 24 years of age, and properly qualified, wishes a situation in some good house at a moderate salary; has good references as to character and ability. Address J., Box No. 154 Times Office.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ARTIFICIAL EYES—THE IMPROVED ARTIficial human eye made and inserted, only by THOS. & DAVIS, 439 Broadway, near Broome-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 4, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Closed for Rehearsal.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Maritana.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Octoroon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Major Pauline Cushman, Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours; Collins, the Great Cure; Performances Every Hour.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—New Programme of Magic. Afternoon and Evening.

IRVING HALL—Stereopticon.

BROADWAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Belle Salada. Afternoon and Evening.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Salamandrogymnasticoaeron Entertainment. Performances at 11 A. M., 3 and 8 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$8 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year ....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year.. 12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year.. 8 00
Three copies 1 year. 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest news from Wilson's cavalry expedition is exceedingly satisfactory, and puts altogether a new complexion upon the reports which reached us on Saturday night. First of all, Gen. Wilson has rejoined the main army around Petersburgh, having got within the Union lines on Friday night. Instead of attempting to force his way through the strong column of rebel infantry posted at Reams' Station, Gen. Wilson determined to make his way back by a long detour—passing by a point twenty-five miles south of Reams', where he crossed the Blackwater. His total loss during the entire raid—including the casualties in Kautz's division—being from seven hundred and fifty to one thousand men. Sixty miles of railroad were thoroughly destroyed during the expedition—so destroyed that it would take at least forty days to repair them. Wilson brought back with him about four hundred negroes and a large number of the horses he had captured. His loss is a small wagon train used to carry ammunition—besides his ambulance train and twelve cannon. His artillery horses were nearly all saved.

We have reports this morning, in the usual conflicting style, which accompanies a scare on the Upper Potomac, of a rebel raid towards Martinsburgh and the river. The corps sent out in pursuit of Gen. Hunter by Lee, in missing its primary object, seems to have gone. (or a part of it probably has been sent) under Ewell on a foraging expedition up the Shenandoah Valley. It appears that Gen. Sigel, who was posted at Martinsburgh, considered the advancing force sufficiently large to warrant him in withdrawing his force, and removing the supply trains for Gen. Hunter, to prevent capture. A dispatch received at Baltimore yesterday (Sunday) evening, states that fighting had been going on all day within ten miles of Harper's Ferry, and three miles to the left of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Further accounts say that Sigel has fallen back to Harper's Ferry, and holds possession of Maryland Height. This puts the Potomac river between him and the enemy. The invading force is variously stated to number from ten thousand to twenty thousand men.

The latest official reports from Gen. Sherman announce the success of his flanking operations undertaken with a view to compel the evacuation of Kenesaw Mountain by the rebels. Kenesaw Mountain was occupied at daylight yesterday, (Sunday,) and the enemy, at that date, was retreating toward the Chattahoochie.

We publish this morning news from Charleston to the date of the 30th of June. Our special correspondent gives an account of the shelling of Secessionville by our batteries on the lower end of Morris Island. On the 16th, the rebels opened a heavy fire from their guns on James and Sullivan's Islands, directing it against Cumming's Point batteries. No serious damage resulted. Charleston City is still under the fire of Cummings' Point, notwithstanding the announcement of Union officers having been placed under fire. There are now four rebel rams afloat at the mouth of the Cooper River. Two more rams are said to be in an advanced state. Gen. Foster, we are assured, is not to allow things to remain inactive much longer. The steamer *Mary A. Boardman* arrived at Hilton Head on the 29th, with fifty rebel officers, to be placed under the fire of the rebels as a retaliatory measure.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Saturday a report from the Conference Committee on the Guerrilla Bill was concurred in. A report from the Conference Committee on the Enrollment Bill, agreeing essentially to the House bill, was concurred in. In the evening session a number of bills were passed, including the House bill making an appropriation to carry into effect the law to prevent smuggling. The bill to establish a National Academy of Literature was postponed. The bill to provide for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct was passed. A report to adopt the House bill on immigration was concurred in. The bill to provide for the education of naval constructors and steam engineers was passed. The bill to impose a special tax on incomes was received from the House, and considered at length, but no action taken, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the bills providing for the collection and sale of captured and abandoned property in insurrectionary districts, for the prevention of smuggling, and the relief of Paymaster Brinton, were passed. A report of the Committee of Conference for the summary punishment of guerrillas was concurred in. A report from the Committee of Conference on the Enrollment Bill was concurred in. The bill to establish a branch mint at Dallas, Oregon, was passed. The bill to establish a Bureau for Freedmen was postponed till December next. The bill to impose a special income tax was brought up and argued at length. A report from the Committee of Conference on the bill to encourage emigration was agreed to. A bill was introduced authorizing the President to raise a force of one hundred thousand men, over 45 years of age, to be called the Old Guard. After which the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Matanzas* we have later Mexican news, giving some details of Maximilian's progress toward the Capital, and the specially enthusiastic welcome accorded to him by the Indian population. Santa Anna is at St. Thomas preparing to enter upon his new duties as one of the Grand Marshals of the new Empire. Gen. Pedro Santana, former President of the Dominican Republic, is dead. By the *Matanzas* we have New-Orleans papers of the 25th, from which we make various extracts of interest, but not of special importance.

The steamer *Matanzas*, from New-Orleans, came in collision, yesterday morning, with the steamer *Locust Point*, bound for that port, off Barnegat Light, sinking that vessel in seven minutes, and causing the loss of nineteen lives.

Respecting the extent of the disaster on the Grand Trunk Railway, at Richelieu Bridge, the Government Emigration Agent, at Montreal, supplies some particulars which may be considered authentic. He says that the numberon the special train conveying the emigrants to Montreal was 475; number brought in to Montreal first night 384; leaving to be accounted for 91; dead bodies recovered 88; leaving unaccounted for 3; of the 384 two since died, and the body of the conductor was recovered on Friday, so that the total loss of life so far, according to this calculation would be 91. The ones unaccounted for may either be dead or still in Quebec, where the balance of the passengers by the *Neckar* remained.

There were no Stock Exchange Boards open on Saturday, and will be none, of course, to-day. Government Stocks improved 1@1½ per cent. on the Street. Gold $2 28@$2 30. Money in demand.

The Day and the War.

The Fourth of July this year brings no such remarkable series of victories as did the corresponding date of last year, which was glorified at once by Gettysburgh and Vicksburgh—the one saving the National Capital and the other securing the permanent triumph of our arms in the great Valley of the Mississippi. From that date to this, the Army of the Potomac has had but one great campaign, and that is yet in progress—the campaign which opened with the opening of May, and which has been signalized by such terrible battles as those of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburgh. The Army of the West, since last Fourth, has had two great actions. It has sustained the reverse at Chickamauga under Gen. Rosecrans, and won the victory of Chattanooga under Grant. It began, in May, simultaneously with the advance of the Army of the Potomac, the campaign under Sherman, into Georgia, which it has carried on with eminent success, until now, as we learn officially this morning, it has entered Marietta, and is ready to take up its line of march for the Chattahochie.

It has been a fondly-cherished popular fancy for some time past that the current Fourth of July would see our army in Richmond. The same hope was cherished last year and the year before; but in neither instance has it been according to the order of Providence that the desire should be gratified. Each successive effort has been frustrated, though they were made by brave armies, led more than once by skillful commanders. Tens of thousands of men have laid down their lives in these struggles, and hundreds of thousands have exposed their bodies to maims and wounds; but the first have fallen before their eyes discerned victory, and many of the latter have been disabled from again taking part in the effort to achieve it. But though often discomfited in their struggles, our heroic soldiers still stand under arms with a valor as high as ever, with a spirit that is indomitable. We are not yet in Richmond; the great army of the rebellion still confronts us; but the belief that we shall yet capture the one, destroy the other, and crush out this rebellion, is as firmly fixed in the minds of our soldiers as is their faith in the justice of their struggles to accomplish these deeds.

Though we cannot to-day celebrate a new Gettysburgh or another Vicksburgh, we can assuredly perceive reasons of abounding hope in the present aspect of affairs. Our military operations are now reduced to a much simpler form, and a form much more likely to give us speedy and decisive results than ever before. We operate directly upon the two great armies in which is centred the power of the rebellion, and our operations against them for the last two months have certainly been productive of very great results. Gen. Grant has not only driven Lee from the Rapidan to the Appomattox, and destroyed a third of the enemy's army, but he has gotten in the strategical *rear* of Richmond, from which he can operate against it with the greatest possible facility. Already, by his great cavalry operations, he has nearly isolated Richmond from the rest of the rebel Confederacy, and every day of every week will see him vigorously pushing on this work, from which we anticipate the greatest results.

The aspect of affairs in Georgia is all that reasonable men could possibly hope for. Sherman, in his great advance, has met with no disaster, excepting the momentary repulse at Kenesaw Mountain last week, which has already been more than retrieved by the capture of Marietta. His army is intact, his lines of communication intact, he has forced the enemy from all their strong positions in the mountainous territory, and he has at last got them to a point, to remain at which is destruction, to retreat from which is ruin.

With these definite and assured indications of the strength of our situation, and the brightness of our prospects, let our faith grow stronger in the triumph of a cause to which Heaven itself is pledged. This is a day when we can well recall the seven years' struggle of our forefathers to found a free Republican Government. Through all fortune, through all disaster, they struggled on, with manful spirit, until the perfect and final triumph rewarded their great toils.

Our New Raids.

These *raids* of our cavalry in Virginia have now a military significance, a practical purpose, and an immediate effect that did not appertain to many of our raids of other days. Formerly they were frequently almost purposeless, or, if they had a purpose, it was neither definite nor military. There were some exceptions to this, as in the raid of Grierson through Mississippi, the raid of Carter into East Tennessee, and the raid of Stoneman toward Richmond. But our remark will hold good as to scores and hundreds of vague raids into the Confederate territory.

Our Virginia raids *now* bear directly, specifically and effectively upon the rebel army defending the rebel capital. They are intended to harass, embarrass, distract, divide and isolate the army of Lee—to cut all his communications, to demolish his depots, consume his *materiel*, burn his stores, and in every possible way weaken his power.

These raids are now of the first importance. Look at a map and at the position of Lee's army in Petersburgh, and ours in front of it—look at the relations of Petersburgh to Richmond, and of Richmond to the great body of the Confederacy lying south of the Virginia line—and you will at once see with what terrific effect, as regards Lee's army, a body of twenty thousand cavalrymen can play in the region sweeping from the Appomatox round by the Lynchburgh and Danville Railroads, the upper waters of the James, and the Blue Ridge Mountains. In fact, if Gen. Grant can but maintain his army intact where it now is, *we do not see how it is at all possible*, with the cavalry operations we will carry on, for Lee to retain his army three months in Richmond or anywhere on the James River, or, in fact, anywhere in Virginia.

Taxation, Direct and Indirect.

It is well for us to understand clearly that we are to be taxed; that we are not at peace, but at war; that a great war involves vast expenditure, and that this expenditure can be met only by taxation in one shape or another.

Hitherto our taxation has been mainly indirect. Certain occupations have indeed paid a license; a certain sum has been levied upon property, and a certain per centage has been assessed upon incomes. But any and all of these form only a fraction of the amount which every man has paid and is paying to carry on the war. Whoever has paid fifty or a hundred per cent. more than formerly for a coat or a hat, for a yard of cloth or a spool of thread, for a loaf of bread or a pound of meat, has paid the overplus toward the support of the war, in the shape of indirect taxation. He may designate this fact by any phrase which suits him. He may call it a Rise in Gold, or a Depreciation of the Currency, but the fact is just this: The sum which he has paid in extra prices is his portion of the indirect tax for carrying on the war. If his income—as happens with a few—increases more rapidly than his expenses, he is richer for this indirect taxation. If his expenses—as happens with most—increase more rapidly than his income, he is poorer for this indirect taxation.

We need not attempt to shut our eyes to the fact that all of us, except the few who make fortunes by contracts, or trade, or speculation, must feel the burden of taxation. The only question is, how to apportion these burdens so that they may press fairly upon all.

This indirect taxation, which takes the palpable shape of an increase of prices, is the most unfair and unequal possible. The man who owns a million of dollars in property, or who has an income of a hundred thousand, eats and wears little more than the man who owns or earns a hundredth part of that sum, and consequently he pays scarcely more in the way of indirect taxation.

Again, of the sum thus indirectly paid by way of war tax, only a small part actually reaches the hands of the Government, so as to be expended in conducting the war. The greater part is arrested in its progress between producer and consumer, and falls into the pockets of the men of whom everybody speaks as having "made a fortune." Add together all of these "fortunes"—the millions credited to a few score, the hundreds of thousands claimed for hundreds, and the smaller plums plucked by thousands, and we shall have the amount of the war tax—indirectly levied, indeed, but none the less really paid by the people—which has gone, not to support the war, but into the pockets of speculators, stock gamblers and forestallers.

The system of *direct taxation*, which is now fairly inaugurated, is the only one adapted to the circumstances of the times. Every man's property, every man's income, should be, and we trust will be, taxed. The gross amount of this tax should be sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of Government and the interest upon all loans. This once fully ascertained, currency will go up, or, which is the same thing, prices will go down. Gold, among other things, will find its natural level: not probably an equality with currency, for awhile, because gold, like everything else, must be "high" in war times, but certainly far nearer par, as measured by currency, than the rates at which it now sells in Wall-street.

A *direct tax*, sufficient in amount to bring currency up and to bring prices down, is the one financial measure needed.

Conscription.—The Conscription Act, in the shape in which it has finally passed both Houses of Congress, will be found among the House proceedings on our second page.

Gen. Gillmore.—Among our telegrams yesterday were the two following dispatches, the first from Fortress Monroe, the other from Washington:—"Maj.-Gen. Butler arrived at Fortress Monroe on Thursday evening, from Bermuda Hundred." "The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Quincy A. Gillmore, to be Major-General of Volunteers." This action of the Senate is the answer to the charges made against Gen. Gillmore for not attacking with three thousand men the rebel line of works before Petersburgh.

The New Invasion.

The rebels, it appears, have undertaken an offensive operation which many people have for some time anticipated. Secretary Stanton conveys the bare information that they appeared yesterday at Martinsburgh, in the Shenandoah Valley, some dozen miles from the Potomac and Harper's Ferry; and our unofficial dispatches set forth that our small force guarding that locality has retreated to the north side of the Potomac. There are a number of highly sensational details in the telegrams. The invading army is estimated at ten thousand and at twenty thousand; the rebels have defeated Sigel; they are going to invade Pennsylvania and Maryland, and so on. There is said to be intense excitement along the border.

It is probable that this newly-appearing rebel force is a portion of the body sent out from Lee's army some weeks ago, under Ewell, to impede the advance of Gen. Hunter upon Lynchburgh; and finding that Hunter had retired beyond the mountains, they have made a dash up the Shenandoah Valley to do what damage they could and produce as much consternation as possible. There is no likelihood of anything more than this coming out of it. Even if the force be a considerable one, and it have a larger purpose than this, it will have no effect on the operations of Gen. Grant around Petersburgh; for the army of Gen. Hunter is in a position in West Virginia whence it can in two days be brought forward to operate effectively upon these rebels.

A New Attack on Public Credit.

When a new party comes before the public, the conservative elements of the community are naturally stirred up to know what the effects of its movements will be on the permanent interests of the country. Property is very sensitive to the slightest approach toward revolution or repudiation. Particularly is this the case now in the United States.

The deepest stab which any traitor could give, at this time, to the national life, would be by a blow at the public credit. The Secessionists in London and New-York know this, and we have little doubt that large sums of money are used by the Confederate Government to constantly depreciate our public funds. A blow at the national credit, well struck, would be worth more to Jeff. Davis than a victory on the James. For in the Union almost every man, woman and child are directly or indirectly interested in the Government funds. Through banks, savings banks, trust companies, insurance, life insurance, and private investment, almost every individual will be affected in his income or capital by a depreciation of the public credit. The collapse or overthrow of our monetary system would bring poverty and disaster to hundreds of thousands of households. Moreover, this nation is not yet roused up to the revolutionary pitch (though it may be) of carrying on war by levy and barter. When our credit fails, the war with the Slaveholders' rebellion will probably fail, or, if continued, it will be waged under universal bankruptcy.

How does the new "Party of Freedom," as represented by its organs, regard this matter of public credit? Hear the *New Nation*, which is supposed to be the organ of Fremont and his friends. In a recent issue it has the courage to say of the money market:

"Federal bonds may be good enough investment for Federal currency; but for a safe deposit of real value, they can no longer be commended. The limited subscriptions of the ten-forty loan show that these views have become wide-spread."

Again, it tells us that

"Even non-dividend-paying railroad shares bring more than the six per cent. Government securities. Discredit has scarcely a lower depth, and the tendency in Government securities is downward."

Not satisfied with even this attempt to stab the national credit, this organ of the new Democracy indulges in the following threat:

"In order to rid themselves of a tyrant, *the people may be driven to strike at the foundations of Government*, and in the struggle public credit can hardly fail to suffer. In view of this danger, many people are exchanging their 'greenbacks' for notes of sound State banks, which, it is believed, would not be wholly involved in the ruin which seems inseparable from a continuance of Mr. Lincoln's Administration."

The first and second paragraphs might have been written by a South Carolina Secessionist, or the bitterest English opponent of the Union. It advises against Government funds as "a safe deposit of real value;" and speaks of "discredit as having scarcely a lower depth." In the third, it vaguely threatens a revolution against "the tyrant," Mr. Lincoln, President of the United States, or in other words, hints that Mr. Fremont would lead a rebellion against the new President, (if elected,) as Jeff. Davis did against the old, and prophecies what would undoubtedly be the fact, the utter downfall in such a struggle of the national credit and the bankruptcy of the whole people. In view of this danger, wise people, it informs us, are already changing Government funds into State, in order to escape the inevitable ruin which is to follow Mr. Lincoln's Administration.

All this does not appear in the Richmond *Enquirer* or the London *Herald*, or even the New-York *Daily News*, but is the deliberate utterance of the only Fremont organ. It is the most direct stab at the national life. The only object of such words can be to discredit the public funds, undermine our credit, and inflame passions for an anarchical revolution. They are such prophecies as were widely uttered before last year's riots; prophecies which are meant as inflammatory suggestions to desperate men.

The persons who could utter such language in this crisis, have no permanent interest in the welfare of the country; they would be indifferent to anarchy, bankruptcy and national ruin, if only their private piques could be gratified, or they could win some prize in the universal confusion and disaster which they hope would ensue.

GENS. GRANT AND LEE.

A Critical Estimate of their Abilities—Grant's Recent Movements—The Ability Displayed in Executing them.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in the Times of May 23, headed the "Chivalry of the Rebel General Lee," exposes one of the many self-assertions which have been so persistently put forth by Southerners as grounds of preeminence over the North, and which, strange to say, Northerners seem quietly to have admitted, not a little to the surprise, and somewhat to the amusement of those Southerners who, from long residence in the North, were able to put a just estimate on this foolish trait of Southern character. The fact is, the North and the South had not, before this rebellion, a fair opportunity of estimating each other aright. The South, for the most part, were represented North by visitors of their most cultivated class, whilst from the North too many of a class went South who were far from being a fair sample of Northern cultivation or Northern character, and those of the latter class who went there were permitted to see nothing but *en coleur de rose*.

Among these claims of Southern superiority is the one of superior generalship on the part of the rebel Generals, and particularly in the case of Gen. Lee. Now, strange as it may sound, in such an almost universal granting of Gen. Lee's great abilities as a General, that we hear made in every circle North, there is nothing either in his antecedents before he was placed in his present position, nor in anything that he has accomplished in it, that stamps him, either as a man or a soldier, above fair ability.

Gen. Lee is now advancing in his fifty-fifth year. He was graduated at the Military Academy in 1829, in his twenty-fourth year, and although second on the roll of merit in his class, he made no mark in it, nor did he leave any tradition of ability behind him, like Mason, who was graduated at the head of the class, and Buckingham, who was lower down. The truth is, as a cadet, Gen. Lee performed all his duties properly, patiently and laboriously, for which he was justly rewarded, and earned the reputation of a safe, reliable man, who would execute to the best of his ability the work assigned him. The subsequent career of Gen. Lee, up to the inception of the rebellion, when scrutinized, will be found to be in keeping with his early promise. As an officer of engineers he has left nothing that can be pointed to as denoting other than mere ordinary ability. No one ever thought of quoting him as an authority in his corps, as they would Totten, Thayer, Delafield, Barnard and others. It has been remarked of him, by those who served with him, that he was seldom, if ever, known to put forth an independent opinion on a professional subject under discussion; that his professional reading was very limited, and his resort to professional works seemed only for the occasion.

Gen. Lee came out of the Mexican war with considerable prestige. He had the general respect of the army, and the high commendations of the Commanding-General. His functions there were those which usually fall to the staff officer in the field; the collecting information for military movements, and the posting of troops in position. These duties he performed with zeal and gallantry, confirming his previous reputation for reliability. But among his younger associates he did not acquire a reputation for soldiership. The names of Mason, Beauregard and others were more highly spoken of in this connection than that of Lee.

Soon after the Mexican war, Gen. Lee was sent as Superintendent to the Military Academy, in which capacity he served for about three years. His administration of the institution was respectable, and nothing more. He resigned his position in the Academy, and his commission as an engineer officer, in 1855, to accept that of Lieutenant-Colonel of one of the new cavalry regiments organized by Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War. Placed in command of troops for the first time during his military career, his essay was generally spoken of as a failure, shown in the want of the soldierly qualities for command. Subsequently to this he spent the most of his time at Arlington, on a protracted leave of absence, where the secession of Virginia found him and carried him into its vortex.

We now come to Gen. Lee's new career, upon which his present claims to the characteristics of military genius rest. His chief work here was the least complex of military problems—that of defending a territory exceedingly difficult to penetrate, offering a number of strong defensible positions, assailable only at the risk of great loss to the assailant in front, and subjecting him to the greater risks of a flank movement in his attempts to turn them. Having had years of time to prepare these defensive points, with a minute knowledge of every inch of ground, having communications to the rear ample and unobstructed, and a population deadly hostile to the invading force, a General must, indeed, have been below mediocrity who would not have conducted his defensive campaigns as respectably as Gen. Lee has done. He has been satisfied with an almost passive resistance, and when he has assumed the offensive it has always been with an eager look to the rear. At the second battle of Bull Run no able General would have let go so easily his grasp on the demoralized troops of Pope. Subsequently at Antietam, with an exhausted and almost demoralized army to contend with, no able General, with the advantages that Lee had already secured, would have failed to have struck home, with such a momentous stake within his reach. In the perilous condition of Burnside at Fredericksburgh, it required but ordinary military skill to have driven his army into the Rappahannock. Hooker and Sedgwick owed more to this want of a true military appreciation of the moment in Lee than to the fighting qualities of their troops. Finally, at Gettysburgh, after a handsome first success, with his troops concentrated and well in hand, would an able General have been satisfied to get himself out of the scrape and withdraw when Lee did, with such prospects a second time before him? For his present position and reputation, Gen. Lee is indebted, in no small degree, to his family connections and to that serviceable talent which is the tower of strength of men of mediocrity, *deportment*. Amiable, thoroughly moral, and in his social relations of strict integrity, he always challenges respect; but with these he is lacking in those qualities of a Commander which beget the enthusiasm and implicit reliance of the soldier under all circumstances. There is more confidence felt in his prudence than in his boldness; of audacity he has shown none.

A few words with regard to Gen. Lee's present opponent, Gen. Grant, may not be out of place here. Grant is Lee's junior in age thirteen years, and was graduated at the Military Academy fourteen years after Lee. He is remembered at his *Alma Mater*, as having a cheery, and, at the same time, firm aspect and a prompt, decided manner. His class-standing was among that grade which has given to the line of the army some of its most valuable officers, like Lyon, Reynolds, Sedgwick, &c. Unlike Lee, subsequently to graduating, he had none of the aids toward distinction which social position in private life and nearness to the Commanding-General in military life afford. The present contest has revealed as much to himself, probably, as to his country, his prominent military traits, for the development of which few opportunities had been previously afforded. These are now too familiar to the public to need dwelling upon. His game, in the momentous campaign now pending, has been the very opposite to that of Gen. Lee. Having the strategical disadvantages of a constantly lengthening line of operations, through an impoverished and topographically difficult country, with the flanks of his line of communications exposed; and the tactical one of either assailing positions selected and carefully prepared for resistance, or else exposing himself to the risks of flank movements within short striking distance of the enemy—the manner in which he has played this game up to the present hour, whatever may be the sequel, has put the seal to his high capacity as a General.

Handling successfully an army of at least one hundred and fifty thousand men, in a broken country, and in contact with the enemy, is of itself no small feat of generalship. Gen. Grant has not only done this, but abandoning one base and taking up a new one in succession, from the Rapidan to Port Royal, from this to the White House, and now from the White House to the James, he has swung his army around from the Wilderness to Spottsylvania Court-house, from there to the North Anna, from this stream to the Chickahominy, and now from the Chickahominy to the south side of the James, with an order and celerity seldom, if ever, equaled; forcing his opponent to rapid retrograde movements from strongly intrenched positions, where, in each, he was held only so long as was necessary to have everything in readiness for the next onward step. The loss of life in these movements has been great, but neither unexpected nor incommensurate with the importance of the object to be attained.

The peculiar tactics of the rebels was only partially successful at the outset of it. In every succeeding battle their favorite manœuvre has been met by a counter one and foiled. Gen. Lee, in the peculiar style of his dispatches, only thanks God that the enemy has been *repulsed*. Gen. Grant, by moving over the line from the Rapidan to the Chickahominy, has been able effectually to destroy the railroads from Richmond to Washington, and by removing Lee from the very doors of Washington, where he has so long lain, to the defence of Richmond, has at length been able to place the Army of the Potomac in its true strategical position, south of the James, threatening the separation of Lee's and Johnston's armies.

In what rank as a General, posterity, the only impartial earthly judge, will place Gen. Grant, must be left to the future. If tenacity, boldness, sagacity and skill are among the criterions of military capacity, he has already vindicated his claims to a high position at least in the ranks next below the Grand Captains of the world. He may claim, with the Duke of Wellington, if there is anything he does know, it is how to feed and handle an army.

M.

Amusements.

The various places of amusements yet remaining open are doing so badly that nothing but the hope of a good day's business on this, the National Festival of Independence, has induced their respective managers to persevere so long against hot weather and adverse times. After to-day there will be a general and judicious thinning out of theatres and shows. The Winter Garden, as our readers are aware, has already passed into the hands of the purifiers, and will remain closed until important changes have been effected in its internal arrangements and decorations. Mrs. Wood's regular season came to a close on Saturday. It has been conducted with spirit and has ended prosperously. The company was not very good at the commencement, and had indeed to be reinforced for almost every new piece, but the conspicuous ability of Mrs. John Wood made all things bearable. For the present the house passes into the hands of an English opera company, composed of a portion of Mr. L. F. Harrison's Philadelphia troupe. The opening opera is "Maritana," and although not in the managerial confidence, we think we may safely announce that the "Bohemian Girl" will speedily be produced. Mr. Anthony Reiff, who has suffered and grown strong in the cause, is the musical conductor. Mlle. Vestvali has retired from Niblo's, and "Bel Demonio" gives place to the "Dukes' Motto" which is sure to draw a good house. Wallack's theatre is closed for rehearsals, but will reopen for a Summer season to-morrow night under the management of Mr. Theodore Moss. A new comedy, highly spoken of by the London press, will be produced. It is called the "Winning Suit." Miss Avonia Jones plays the leading part, and will be supported by several members of the old Wallack company, and Mr. A. H. Davenport, late of the Winter Garden. At the new Broadway theatre Mr. Chanfrau takes his benefit and brings the season to a close. Boucicault's five act play of the "Octoroon" is the attraction. Two performances will be given by Mr. Heller at the Salle Diabolique, and then *that* establishment will shut up until September. At the Hippotheatron and the Broadway Academy of Music there are special entertainments of skill and daring, for further and more incomprehensible particulars of which we refer to our advertising columns.

The Stereopticon remains one week longer at Irving Hall. We would direct particular attention to the merit of this exhibition. Many important additions have been made to the *repertoire* of views, especially views of the present struggle for Freedom. Patriotism can find no better place for an evening's entertainment and instruction than the Stereopticon. Barnum always displays his managerial muscle on the 4th of July. He comes out in great force to-day, giving dramatic performances hourly and displaying all his curiosities from daylight to bed-time. Drop in there at any moment and you will get far more than your quarter's worth.

Obituary.

On Friday afternoon, Hon. Josiah Quincy died at his residence in Bainbridge, Mass. He was at the time of his death 92 years and 6 months of age.

Mr. Quincy was born at Boston on the 4th day of February, 1772, nearly four years and a half before the Declaration of Independence. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and graduated at Harvard College in 1790. He afterward studied law under Judge William Tudor, and was admitted to the Bar. In 1799, he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated. In 1805, he was elected, and was reelected three times, serving until 1813. He was distinguished for his readiness in debate, quickness of wit and keenness of satire. He was, in 1821, elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in 1822 served as Speaker of the House. In the same year he resigned, to take the office of Judge of the Municipal Court of Boston, and, while holding that position, first laid down the law that the publication of the truth, with a good intention and for a justifiable end, was not libellous. In 1823 he left the bench, and was elected Mayor of Boston, being the second incumbent of that office. In 1829 he was elected President of the Harvard University, and held the post until August, 1845, when he resigned, followed by the regrets of all connected with the college. From that time he lived a strictly private life until 1858, when he took a prominent part in the effort to elect Col. Fremont to the Presidency. As a lawyer, an orator, a judge and a writer, he was justly distinguished. He succeeded in everything he undertook, and died respected and honored by all.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

Sinking of the Steamship Locust Point at Sea—19 Lives Lost.

On the morning of the 3d inst. at 1 A. M., between Barnegat and Absecomb Lights, the steamship *Locust Point*, HOFFMAN, hence 2d inst. for New-Orleans, came in collision with the steamer *Matanzas*, Capt. LEBLANC, from New-Orleans for New-York, causing the *Locust Point* to sink in 7 minutes, in 14 fathoms water. The *Matanzas* struck her amidships cutting her in two; boats were immediately lowered from the *Matanzas*, and after remaining around the wreck until 6 o'clock in the morning, succeeded in saving the following of the crew and passengers.

Crew—W. McCarty, seaman; J. McGuin, fireman; Peter Conlon, fireman; Peter Burns, seaman; Thos. Mullen, seaman; Capt. Hoffman, Jacob Gimstone, second officer; David N. Moxon, chief engineer; James Barlow, greaser; Andrew Doyle, coal-passer; Alfred E. Day, coal-passer; John Farnham, first cook; Antoinette Marlino.

Passengers—Capt. Bodfish, slightly injured; Mrs. Bodfish, seriously injured; Capt. W. G. Powers, Jules Barstillo, Sylvanus Leblane, Mrs. Jane Brooks, Mrs. E. Dolby, Felix Lanon, Dr. G. A. Blake, H. Marks.

The *Locust Point* had on board 23 crew and 18 passengers; the balance, 19 in number, must have all been lost. The *Matanzas* had on board 146 souls, and received no injuries whatever from the collision. Every care and attention was given to the unfortunates picked up from the wreck.

The *Locust Point* and cargo is a total loss. No one saved anything from the wreck. The passengers were all asleep at the time.

We are unable to give the names of the crew and passengers lost in the *Locust Point*, as all the papers went down with her.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The *Locust Point* was a small vessel of about two hundred and fifty tons burden, and belonged to the Cromwell line of steamers running between this City and New-Orleans. At the time of the collision the sea was calm, and the night perfectly clear. There were on board the *Locust Point* eighteen passengers and a crew of twenty-three men, including officers. Nineteen lives are known to have been lost. The details of the disaster, as related by an eye-witness, are as follows:

The ill-fated vessel was standing on her course and the *Matanzas* was steering to the northward. It was starlight, and the steamers, as they approached each other, could be distinctly seen, although it is said the signal lights on either vessel were not made out until a moment before the collision. The *Matanzas* struck the *Locust Point* on the starboard side, abreast the forward part of the cabin, and literally cut the little steamer in two. Of the cabin passengers but few were saved, and those only who escaped through the hole made by the bow of the *Matanzas*.

The scene is described as heartrending. When the vessels came in collision the *Locust Point* careened over and all the passengers occupying berths on the port side were instantly submerged. Others who were able to extricate themselves, the few sleeping on deck, and a portion of the crew, were soon afloat clinging to portions of the wreck. Boats were immediately lowered from the *Matanzas*, and the work of rescuing the drowning was as active as circumstances would permit—many of the people having drifted some distance from the spot where the vessel went down.

The *Matanzas* did not leave the scene of disaster until 6 o'clock, and not until it was certain that no further assistance could be rendered. Those who were drowned were mostly passengers in the cabin who were unable to reach the deck of the sinking steamer. The stewardess of the *Locust Point* was taken nearly senseless from a few planks which stuck to the prow of the *Matanzas*. Mr. S. LEBANC was found floating on his mattress, which had been thrown with him into the water. Mr. FELIX SARON was rescued in a similar manner; in fact, all the passengers saved were torn from the vessel by the violence of the collision. But two of the lady passengers were saved. Among the passengers known to be lost were Mr. ZIMMERMAN and lady, of New-Orleans, and Mr. HOFFMAN, firm of HOFFMAN & MARKS, New-Orleans. The sum of $250 was subscribed by the passengers on the *Matanzas* to aid the sufferers.

As yet no satisfactory explanation has been given for the disaster. It is stated that the *Locust Point* was endeavoring to cross the bows of the *Matanzas* at the time of the collision, but whether in disobedience of nautical rules remains to be decided.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE TREASURY.

The Chances of Mr. Fessenden's Acceptance—No Immediate Changes of Policy—Chase's Resignation—The Causes Leading to it.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 3.

Mr. FESSENDEN's acceptance of the Secretaryship of the Treasury, momentarily expected, has, up to the hour of writing, not been made public. For forty-eight hours he has had his appointment and confirmation in his pocket, and the fact that he has not declined is taken as conclusive that he will not decline. A constitution enfeebled by years of excessive mental labor, is the chief consideration which causes him to hesitate in accepting a position whose duties are necessarily enormously onerous. But the unanimity of approbation with which his nomination to the charge of the finances of the Government has been received—a unanimity comparable to that which greeted NECKER to the charge of the finances of France—will, it is confidently believed, outweigh all mere personal considerations, and the announcement of his acceptance is fully expected to-night. Mr. LINCOLN, in fact, declares that he will not take "No" for an answer. It is thought that if Mr. FESSENDEN will limit his attention to the essentials of his duties and not attempt too many details, his strength will be equal to the task; but it is feared it will be difficult for him to do so; for, as is sometimes the case with very powerful intellects, he prefers doing his own work to delegating it to other hands. It is not expected that the new Secretary will attempt any immediate changes in the financial system inaugurated by Mr. CHASE. The one point in which he may attempt a reform is a restriction of the volume of the currency, for unlike Mr. CHASE, he is able to see a connection between the inflation of prices and the inflation of the currency.

Mr. CHASE's warmest friends express themselves freely and most strongly against the step he has taken. No merely political considerations, say they, should have induced him to resign. No man who has done so well in a position to which there attaches so much responsibility can afford to sacrifice his well-earned honors to mere sensitiveness or caprice. However competent he may have been to carry the nation through the war, and to keep up its struggling finances, that praise will scarcely be awarded him by his friends; certainly not by his enemies. His friends charge him with having left his post ta a moment when the country needed his services most. If his system has proved inadequate to the emergency, then his resignation, they say, was proper; but if, on the contrary, he was able to weather the financial crash that in a desponding moment he may have feared, they think his resignation an act of great weakness. His friends further say that whatever causes may have induced Mr. CHASE to resign, his enemies will say that he surrendered without a struggle; and, distrusting his own ability, has, in a moment of danger, shown himself too willing to transfer the responsibility of his position to other shoulders. They will not forget easily that his resignation was tendered on the very eve of the adjournment of Congress, and that as a consequence extra legislation might become thereby a necessity. Mr. CHITTENDEN's resignation, as coincident with that of his chief, is incorrect. Mr. CHITTENDEN tendered his resignation two months ago, to take effect in August, and for the present he still continues in the discharge of his duties as Register.

Senator FESSENDEN had a long interview with President LINCOLN yesterday, and was subsequently in the Senate attending to business. There seems to be no doubt that he has consented to accept the position as Secretary of the Treasury.

The National Finances—Withdrawal of the Thirty-three Million Loan—Important Change of Policy—Important Communication from Ex-Secretary Chase—a Deficiency of Eighty-two Millions to be provided for.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 2.

The notice for proposals for the loan of thirty-three millions, being the amount of unaccepted offers under the former seventy-five millions' advertisement, is withdrawn, and the proposals received will be returned to those who offered them. The following is the notice:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 2, 1864.

The notice for proposals for loan, dated June 25, 1864, for the thirty-three millions of dollars, being the amount of unaccepted offers under the notice dated 6th of June, is hereby withdrawn. All proposals at the Department will be immediately returned to the offerers, with the proper order upon which the two (2) per cent. deposit will be refunded.

GEORGE HARRINGTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION FROM EX SECRETARY CHASE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 2.

The communication of the Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. S. P. CHASE, which he sent to the Committee on Ways and Means, on the 29th of June, says:

The aggregate revenue from all sources, for the year closing with the 30th ult., reached $242,000,000.

The expenses, including two months' pay of the army, due July 1, were $880,000,000.

The amount in excess of the revenue is therefore $640,000,000.

Taking the highest amount estimated, and assuming that the miscellaneous receipts will reach $35,000,000, the whole amount of revenue for the next year cannot be set down at more than $318,000,000.

The expenditures are likely to reach eight hundred and fifty millions, and four hundred and fifty millions is to be raised by loans.

The loan bill provides for only four hundred millions, and that is the largest sum which, in the judgment of Mr. CHASE, can be reasonably attempted.

There remains then eighty-two millions to be provided for, and all considerations of public interest seemed to him to require imperatively that they be raised by an increase of revenue.

He therefore proposed to raise the deficiency, believing that the changes proposed by him would produce in the difference between the rate on incomes by the old and new bill, added to the tax of the current year, $1,500,000; tax on leaf tobacco, $1,000,000; increase of tax on smoking and chewing tobacco, $6,000,000; increase of tax on malt liquors, $4.000,000; tax on dealers' sales, $5,000,000; tax on spirits on hand, $5,000,000; add the amount not increased, but brought from the next with the current year, $2,000,000; making an aggregate of an actual virtual increase of $85,000,000.

Demulcent, DEMULCENT, **Demulcent.**
DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT,

This entirely new soap, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by
J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y.
To be had of all druggists and grocers.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gentlemen, after shaving, who suffer from the smarting effects of soap, will find instant relief in the use of Burnett's Kalliston.

Stammering Cured by Bates' Appliances.—For (7th edition of) pamphlet and drawings describing them, address H. C. L. MEARS & CO., 277 W. 23d-st., N.Y.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

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A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
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Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heart-BURN, &c. PREPARED ONLY BY S. G. WELLING, NO. 571 BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR. PRICE 50c. A BOX. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c. AT WELLING'S, 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

COLEMAN—CONNOLLY.—On Thursday, June 30, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Father Young, JAMES W. COLEMAN and CATHERINE E. CONNOLLY, both of this City.

MUCHMORE—BIRD.—In this City, on Sunday, May 15, by Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, W. FLETCHER MUCHMORE, of Astoria. N. Y., and EMMA A., daughter of Isaac Bird, Esq., of Morristown, N. J.

DIED.

CLANCY.—On Friday morning, July 1, JOHN CLANCY, Editor of the New-York *Leader*, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, those of his brother Lawrence, the members of the Democratic Republican General Committee, the Tammany Society, and the Editorial profession, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 91 East 19th-st., on Tuesday, July 5, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

CORWIN.—At Washingtonville, Orange County, on Saturday, July 2, IDA VANRENSSELAER, daughter of Anna G. and the late Benjamin V. R. Corwin, in the 3d year of her age.

GILLEN.—On Sunday, July 3, JAMES STUART, son of James S. and Mary L. Gillen, aged 17 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 5th instant, at 1 P. M., from the residence of his grandmother, Hunter-st., near Gates-av., Brooklyn.

MILLER.—In this City, on Thursday, June 30, Major LINDLEY HOFFMAN MILLER, U. S. A., aged 30 years.

The funeral will take place at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Saturday, July 2, at 6 P. M. His friends are invited to attend. A train leaves Morristown for New-York at 7:20 P. M.

PECK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 2, OBADIAH PECK, aged 70 years.

Funeral services will be attended Tuesday, July 5, at 8 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 37 Cranberry-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwich for interment immediately after the services.

SEELY.—On Friday, June 24, before Petersburgh, Lieut. F. H. SEELY, of the 170th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.

Notice of his funeral on recovery of his body.

TALMAGE.—On Saturday, July 2, AUGUSTUS CAROTHERS, youngest son of Wm. H. and B. W. Talmage, aged 5 years and 1 month.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 121 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

WRIGHT.—In Washington, D. C., on Saturday, July 2, Capt. AUGUSTUS MANNING WRIGHT, of the N. Y. 57th Regiment of Volunteers, from wounds received June 17 at the battle of Petersburgh.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL.
FOR DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA AND ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

A sure thing, warranted in every case. It cures Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, and is extensively used as a soothing syrup for children while teething, &c.
MARTIN & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I.
DEMAS, BARNES & CO. wholesale agents for New-York. Sold by all druggists.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 411.—July 2, 1864.
69, 24, 78, 77, 73, 49, 8, 6, 60, 51, 39, 33.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 412.—July 2, 1864.
40, 77, 11, 20, 10, 70, 48, 50, 74, 59, 29, 36, 23, 27.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 315.—July 2, 1864.
50, 76, 19, 7, 40, 70, 39, 59, 53, 29, 15, 77.
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13, 41, 34, 15, 57, 12, 28, 56, 65, 20, 14, 45, 7, 21.
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SIXTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

CLOTHING.
SUMMER GOODS AT OLD PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO.,
have a moderate Stock of SUMMER CLOTHING, manufactured previously to the last season, which will be sold at
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
at prices based upon GOLD at PAR, a fine opportunity for Country Dealers.
DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

DELICIOUS.
HELMBOLD'S ICE-CREAM SODA.
TWENTY VARIETIES OF SYRUP.

Lemon, Sarsaparilla, Orgeat,
Raspberry, Ginger, Strawberry,
Catawba, Chocolate, Vanilla,
Nectar, Hock, Peach,
Pineapple, Jarganella Pear, Blackberry,
Banana, Wild Cherry, Orange,
Spice, Coffee.

Kissengen and Vichy Waters on draught or in bottles.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION.
All syrups made of the best material. Fruit syrups of fresh and selected fruit; cream of pure cream, and water drawn from porcelain lined fountains. The great objection that many have to the drinking of soda is, that the water is from copper fountains, the syrups made of extracts, and cream of artificial character. The proprietor has spared no expense to overcome the above objections, the marble from which the syrups are drawn, on top of counter, alone, costing one thousand dollars.
Your patronage respectfully solicited.
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, NO. 594 BROADWAY.

BATHING SUITS
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

35 YEARS AND 8 MONTHS
Is the combined experience of the gentlemen engaged at Helmbold's New Drug-store; an average of over 7 years for each one in the best Broadway stores, and each prescription is read by two persons, and checked before going out.
Recollect this,
those who have prescriptions that invariably require care.
And also recollect
HELMBOLD'S NEW DRUG-STORE, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan Hotel.

CUMBERLAND SAUCE.—EVERY GENTLEMAN should have this excellent sauce upon his table, as its fine flavor and the pleasant taste which it imparts to meats, poultry, game, fish, oysters, &c., renders it peculiarly desirable.

UNTIL THE HOUR OF SICKNESS HOW few think of the necessity of having a remedy at hand. Simple articles should always be on hand, such as Paregoric, Syrup Squills, Laudanum, Spirits Lavender, spiced and simple Syrup Rhubarb, Syrup Squills, Spirits Camphor, Hartshorn, Essence Ginger, Liniment, &c. NO HOUSEHOLD should be without them. In case of sickness at night, and if away from home, it is still more important. These things cost but little. Mr HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, next the Metropolitan Hotel, is doing a large family business, because he has vials of all prepared, and will furnish the whole with the guarantee of being pure, freshly and properly prepared, at no greater outlay than two or three dollars.

SUMMER. If you want SPRING or SUMMER CLOTHING in every style and variety, go to F. B. BALDWIN'S, Nos. 70 and 72 BOWERY. The largest assortment and store in the City, and prices less. Children's Clothing and Furnishing Goods. Satisfaction given. Please call.

NO MISTAKES
Happen at HELMBOLD'S new drug-store, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan Hotel, and the best can always be had there.

OAK ORCHARD SPRING WATER.—THE GREAT REMEDY of Nature for DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA and Affection of the Kidneys and Bladder, also for General Debility. Pamphlets furnished containing Reports from United States Hospitals and other testimonials of the highest medical authority, attesting the rare medicinal virtue of this water. Ample accommodations for invalids in the vicinity of the Springs.
Sold by the bottle or case. GEO. W. GLAZE, General Agent, No. 574 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel Building.

EUROPEAN STEAMERS.
Just received, a large assortment of fine French extracts, pomades, toilet-sets, hair-brushes, &c., at HELMBOLD'S New Drug-store, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan Hotel.

MERCHANT TAILORING
AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 744 Broadway, near Astor-place.
A. G. JENNINGS, Agent.
A choice selection of French, English and Scotch cloths, cassimeres and vestings; also an assortment of fine clothing offered at reduced prices. Garments made up in the very best style, and at reasonable rates, from linen goods, and Summer styles of cassimeres at old and at reduced prices.

THE RECEPTION ROOM
Attached to HELMBOLD'S new drug-store is designed for persons waiting for prescriptions.

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE,
Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.
Send for a Descriptive Circular.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CHENANGO DISASTER.
HURD & HOUGHTON,
No. 401 Broadway, N. Y.,
will publish on
WEDNESDAY, July 6,
THE BOILER EXPLOSION
of the Martin boiler on board the United States "double-ender" CHENANGO.
THE CORONER'S INQUEST.
A full report of the testimony, the charge of Dr. NORRIS to the Jury, and the two verdicts.
1 vol. 8vo. paper: price 75 cents.
Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the price.

NOW READY.
Price 40 cents.
REBEL BARBARITIES.
OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS
OF THE
CRUELTIES INFLICTED UPON UNION PRISONERS AND REFUGEES
AT
FORT PILLOW, LIBBY PRISON, &c.
Published at the
OFFICE OF THE REBELLION RECORD,
No. 441 Broadway.

THE NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW.
NO. CCIV.—FOR JULY, 1864.
EDITED BY
PROF. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,
AND
CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, ESQ.
CONTENTS.
ART. I.—A Physical Theory of the Universe.
II.—The Property Rights of Married Women.
III.—The Philosophy of Space and Time.
IV.—The Constitution and its Defects.
V.—The Navy of the United States.
VI.—Our Soldiers.
VII.—A National Currency.
VIII.—The Rebellion: its Causes and Consequences.
IX.—Critical Notices.
THE NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW will maintain, in the hands of its new editors, its established reputation for independent criticism, and for well-considered opinions in politics and literature.
Edited in the interest of no party, sect or publishing house, its discussions and criticisms, whether political, social or literary, will be without prejudice, partiality or bias.
Thoroughly national and loyal in its spirit, devoted to the encouragement and elevation of American Literature and of a higher standard of criticism, it claims the support of all who have at heart the best interests of our country.
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FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.
Has information never before published.
Sent free, in a sealed envelope, for 10 cents.
Address Dr. STANFORD, Box 4,652 New-York Post-office

HUBBEL GOLDEN BITTERS
CURES DYSPEPSIA,
GENERAL DEBILITY, &c.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS
FOR CELEBRATING THE APPROACHING ANNIVERSARY
OF OUR
NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE,
JULY 4, 1864,
under the auspices of the Municipal Authorities of the
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, have the honor to submit the following:

There will be a Military Parade of the First Division, N. Y. N. G.

Under command of Maj.-Gen. Chas. W. Sandford, they will be reviewed by His Honor the Mayor and Common Council, in front of the City Hall, at 10 o'clock A. M.

In the evening fireworks will be exhibited at the following places, and in the order of the programme. The displays will be prepared and furnished by the world-renowned pyrotechnists, Joseph G. and Isaac Edge, of Jersey City, N. J.

During the interlude between the pieces aerial fireworks will be displayed in rapid succession.

City Hall, Grafulla's Band.
East Broadway and Grand-st., Rubel's Band.
Madison-square, Eighty-fourth Regiment Band.
Tompkins-square, Cecilian Band.
West Broadway and Franklin-st., Wannemaker's Band.
Broadway and 43d-st., Mueller's Band.
Jackson-square, Shenelier's Band.
Battery, Wannemaker's Band.
Mount Morris-square, Rohne's Band.
10th-av. and Kingsbridge Road, Rohne's Band.
Marion and Spring, Hill's Band.
34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; Blind Band.
Houston-st.-square, Rubel's Band.
Market and Monroe sts., Wannemaker's Band.
Liberty Park—Sicilian Band.

At the City Hall a fine display of fireworks will be set off, consisting of the following pieces:

CITY HALL.

1.—Tribute of Ceres.
2.—Shield of our Union.
3.—Fairies' Frolic.
4.—Scroll Quadrille.
5.—Saturn and his Satelites.
6.—Star of Independence.
7.—Fountain of Fire.
8.—Illuminated Yew Tree.
9.—Star of America.
10.—Kaleidoscope.
11.—Passion Flower.
12.—Polka Dance and Colored Battery.
13.—Zania Peruvia.
14.—Mexican Sun.
15.—Combination of Saxons.
16.—Magic Star.
17.—American Coat of Arms.
18.—Battle piece. Naval Engagement.

At Madison-square the follow pieces will be displayed:

MADISON-SQUARE.

1.—Star of America.
2.—Polka Dance and Colored Battery.
3.—Star of Independence.
4.—Tribute of Ceres.
5.—Vulcan's Delight.
6.—Illuminated Yew Tree.
7.—Zania Peruvia.
8.—Shield of our Union.
9.—Magic Star.
10.—Kaleidoscope.
11.—Fairies' Frolic.
12.—Passion Flower.
13.—Cascade.
14.—Egyptian Lyre.
15.—Premium Temple, with appropriate figures and mottoes.

At the Battery there will also be a fine display, consisting of the following pieces:

BATTERY.

1—Thunder Wheel.
2—Kaliedoscope.
3—Scroll Quadrille.
4—Vulcan's Delight.
5—Cascade.
6—Star of America.
7—Persian Rose.
8—Star of Independence.
9—Zania Peruvia.
10—Tribute of Ceres.
11—Yew Tree.
12—Polka Dance and Colored Battery.
13—Grand Mosaic Battery.
14—American Coat of Arms.

At the other places above designated will be similar displays.

The owners and masters of vessels lying in port, and proprietors of hotels and public buildings are requested to display their colors on that day; the sextons are requested to ring the bells of their respective churches for an hour at sunrise, noon and sunset.

Drivers of vehicles are requested to avoid the line of procession. The civic societies are invited to coöperate with the committee in furtherance of the celebration.

By order of the committee.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
JOSEPH SHANNON,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee Board of Aldermen.
WM. JOYCE,
CHAS. KOSTER,
DAVID FITZGERALD,
JOHN HEALY,
CHAS. SCHAEFER,
Committee Board of Councilmen.

WATERING-PLACES.
IT IS IMPORTANT, IN FACT NECESSARY, that you provide yourself with the following articles before starting: Tooth, Hair, Nail and Flesh Brush, Tooth Powder, Pomade, Extracts, Cologne, or Toilet Water, and a nice traveling case to hold the same in compact form. Mr. HELMBOLD, Druggist, of No. 594 Broadway, has prepared himself to furnish the above, having a large assortment always on hand, and his establishment is patronized by all; the fashionable and wealthy, because they can always find what they wish, and by others, because they procure articles at reasonable rates—and all are sure that their patronage is appreciated by polite and gentlemanly attendants. Recollect this, and also recollect the place.
HELMBOLD'S New Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, near Metropolitan Hotel.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—1,000 magnificent English books just received; 1,000 standard books, half calf, at half price; 100,000 works on agriculture, medicine, &c., at your price. LEGGAT & BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
IS
READY THIS (Monday) MORNING
AT DAYLIGHT,
AND
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY,
HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN
OF
$200,000,000.
THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.
UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.
ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.
THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.
AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.
THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington is over
$70,000,000.
SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS
which are depositaries of public money, and all
RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS
WILL CERTAINLY GIVE APPETITE,

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.
Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

USE HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS.
EVERYBODY HAS THEM FOR SALE.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

CHAPTER II.
And he did many wonderful works, insomuch that his name was pronounced in many tongues.
And there came in unto him Judith, from the seaport of New-Bedford, who had been sick for many years, and after some days her pains were gone, she slept soundly, and did rejoice in eating her food.
And Asa, from those which are called Quakers in the great City of Philadelphia, wrote an epistle saying "O! Drake, accept thou this money, which is called Greenback and hath the picture of Abraham thy friend on one end—for verily, I was weak, exhausted and despondent. I ate but little and suffered many pains, and thy Plantation Bitters gave me health, likened only unto the vigor of youth."
And upon such as were afflicted with Liver Complaint, with Sour Stomach, with General Debility, and Dyspeptic pains, in all parts of the land, did these Bitters produce astonishing cures.
But some unbelievers existed—and some croakers arose—those whose occupation was gone—and they said many malicious things, and trumpeted their dying sorrows through many papers.
Then Abraham came the closer unto Drake and said: "This reminds me of a story, which is to say, boys always stone the best trees. Be of good cheer. Once in Sangamon County even I was bilious"—but the bursting of a shell from the direction of Petersburgh, caused Abraham to travel a little fast, and he only said "Send me a bottle of Plantation Bitters for I have not time to wait;" so we have lost his story.
But Drake flourisheth like a green bay tree—the rocks bear witness to his skill, and the fences proclaim his works, so that those who run may read, and none need suffer who will use the Plantation Bitters.
And the multitude with one voice said: "Explain unto us the Delphic meaning of S. T. 1860. X." But because of the many people his voice could not be heard, and he promised to explain all in his next Epistle which will be Chapter III.
And the crowd departed, each with a bottle of Bitters in their hands.

CITIZENS AND SOJOURNERS.
Call and examine the arrangements at HELMBOLD'S new drug-store, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan Hotel. *You will be welcome.*

A GREAT CURIOSITY—SMITH & BLAKE'S "line" of ties, at 25 cents; gents' lace cravats, 50 cents; linen collars, $2 25 a dozen. At No. 879 Broadway, large store, corner White-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS
From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 25, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this Department, under the Act of March 3, 1863, until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 6th of July, 1864, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of thirty-three millions, being the amount of unaccepted offers under the notice of Proposals for Loan, dated 6th instant. The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, on the first days of July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881.

Each offer must be for fifty or one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars in bonds, or for fifty, when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent of the principal, excluding premium, of the whole amount offered must be deposited, as guarantee for payment of subscription if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated Depository at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo; or with any National Banking Association authorized to receive deposits, which may consent to transact the business without charge. Duplicate certificates of deposits will be issued to depositors by the officer or association receiving them; the *originals* of which must be forwarded with the offers to the Department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers, with certificates to reach Washington not later than the morning of July 6. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will also be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Wednesday, the 6th of July, by the Secretary or one of the Assistant Secretaries. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers; and, in case of acceptance, bonds of the descriptions and denominations preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the Department, on final payment of installments. The original deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installment paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or other officer or association authorized to act under this notice on advice of acceptance of offer, or as follows: One-third on or before the 10th; one-third on or before the 15th; and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit on or before the 20th of July. Interest on bonds will begin with the date of deposit. Parties preferring may pay the accrued interest from date of bond, July 1, to date of deposit.

Offers under this notice should be indorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury.

No offer will be considered at a less rate of premium than four per cent.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Notice to officers receiving deposits under this advertisement:

The preliminary certificate of deposit of two per cent. must not be credited upon your accounts current, as it is to be included in the final deposit.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Subscriptions received to the
NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN.

All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. One-eighth commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and for sale.

COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Converted into 1881 Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 130 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,
receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.
Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

BURRALL, ADAMS & CO., BROKERS,
No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, May 2, 1864.
F. A. BURRALL, member of the Stock Exchange for 25 years, J. D. ADAMS, late Cashier of the Pittsfield Bank, Mass., and J. D. ADAMS, Jr., having formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BURRALL, ADAMS & CO., and taken the office recently occupied by John J. Cisco, Esq., Assistant Treasurer United States, are prepared to transact a general brokerage business.
United States Securities of every description. Gold, Stocks and Bonds of all kinds, bought and sold on commission.
BURRALL, ADAMS & CO.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Si per cent. Bonds at 105. Interest payable in gold.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
bought and sold by
W. O. RUGGLES,
18 Wall-st., N.Y.
"Wells, Fargo & Co." Express Stock, for sale.
Independent Telegraph Stock.
United States Telegraph Stock.
"American Express" wanted.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF the Housatonic Railroad Company, falling due July 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York, or at the Treasurer's office in Bridgeport, Conn.
CHARLES K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL..........................120,000 SHARES.

NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
STOCK FULL PAID, AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

TRUSTEES,
JAMES W. ELWELL, Esq., of the firm of James W. Elwell & Co., No. 57 South-st.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America.
THOMAS K. FOSTER, Esq., late of the firm of Foster & Stephenson.
JAMES D. FISH, Esq., President of the Marine Bank.
JAMES L. HATHAWAY, Esq., Merchant, No. 171 Pearl-st.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.
REMSEN APPLEBY, Esq., Tobacconist, No. 133 Water-st.

PRESIDENT,
THOMAS K. FOSTER, Esq.
BANKERS,
MARINE BANK.
SECRETARY,
SAMUEL E. SEYMOUR, Esq.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT,
HENRY A. COOK, Esq., Central City, Colorado.
SOLICITORS,
Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York.
Messrs. WAKELEY & READ, Central City, Colorado.

Mines, the celebrated Bobtail Fisk, and other well-known Lodes, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,000 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in lenth, directly on the Fisk Lode, commencing immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 8,700 feet, of which 1,900 are developed claims, and 1,800 feet opened, and 5,000 feet tunnel claim, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Bobtail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado, which the following assay shows, made by Edward N. Kent, Esq., Chemist, United States Assay Office, New-York: Mint value, per ton of 2,000 pounds, Bobtail Lode, $744 46, is equal to $5,715 68 per cord; Fisk Lode, $341 21, is equal to $2,729 68 per cord. Beside the above, the company own 467 feet of valuable water power, having 21 feet fall, on North Clear Creek, half a mile below Black Hawk City.

The great advantage possessed by this company is in having a mill now in successful operation, and in a short time the company will have additional improved machinery capable of working 48 tons, or six cords of ore per day, from the Bobtail and Fisk Lodes, which are yielding from $800 to $1,200 per cord uniformly. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent. in gold. The stock can only be had for a limited period at the first subscription price, and judging from the constant demand to obtain it for investment, it must rapidly rise in value. The attention of capitalists and others is called to this company, believing that no stock has been offered in the market that possesses more intrinsic merit or is entitled to greater confidence in the community for a profitable, safe and permanent investment.

Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 52 William-st., at the price of $5 per share, $3 to be paid at the time of subscription, and the balance ($2) payable on call, when the certificates of the stock are ready to be delivered by the company, or the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription, at the option of the subscriber to the stock.

Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend closing the books shortly, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of two million dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled an ordinance to provide for the procurement of volunteers for the armies of the Union, as part and parcel of the quota of the City and County of New-York, under any future call of the President for men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th of June, instant, and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens and the public generally are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AT the drawing this day had of twenty-five bonds of this company for redemption out of the sinking fund, the following were drawn, viz.: Nos. 13, 53, 63, 83, 88, 95, 99, 128, 168, 216, 234, 429, 459, 494, 594, 637, 772, 816, 891, 1,068, 1,187, 1,335, 1,357, 1,364, 1,489, and that the same will be paid in gold on the 1st day of July next, on presentation at the office of the company. Bonds must be presented for payment within ten days after the 1st day of July next, under penalty of forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing.
JOHN WATT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Mariposa company for the election of five Trustees for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York City, on the 5th day of July next, at noon of said day. The transfer books of the company will close with the business hours of the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 6th day of July next.
Dated JUNE 22, 1864. JOHN WATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE-ARMS COMPANY, Room No. 73 Trinity Building, Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at this office on the first MONDAY in July, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M.
GEO. T. MAY, Secretary pro tem.

The above election is postponed to the second MONDAY, July 11, in consequence of the first Monday falling on the 4th day of July.
GEO. T. MAY, Secretary pro tem.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, FALLING due July 1, are payable on and after that date, on presentation at our office:
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Mortgage Bond Coupons.
Detroit and Pontiac Mortgage Bond Coupons.
Detroit and Milwaukee First Funded Coupon Bonds.
Also, Interest on New-York State Stock, Schenectady and Troy Railroad Loan.
Interest on New-York State Stock, Tonawanda Railroad Loan.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE-DRESSING COMPANY, will be held at the office of Mr. Charles Abernethy, No. 23 Warren-st., on WEDNESDAY, July 6, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of extending the term of the corporate existence of said Company. ALEXANDER MILNE, President.
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.
FREDERICK E. GIBERT, WILLIS BLACKSTONE, EDWARD BILL, Trustees.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, June 14, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNTIL further notice, the Continental Bank of New-York City will act as the N.Y. transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company's stock. "The bonds and coupons of the Company will be paid at the Continental Bank as they mature, on presentation. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Income Bonds of 1854, maturing July 1, 1864, will be paid as above.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 1864.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES for first mortgage bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company (Eastern Extension) are hereby notified that this Company is now prepared to issue its bonds in exchange therefor under the agreement made with the bondholders on the 23d of December, 1862, at the office of Messrs. Weston, De Biller & Co., No. 24 Exchange-place. CHARLES L. WOOD, President.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., M. K. JESUP & Co., Transfer Agents. No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad first mortgage bonds, and coupons of Joliet and Chicago Railroad first mortgage 8 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1864, will be paid at our office on and after that date, less Government tax.
M. K. JESSUP & CO., Agents.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER OF BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1864.

COUPONS OF DUBUQUE AND SIOUX City Railroad First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons of Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad First Mortgage Preferred Bonds due July 1, 1864, will be paid at our office on and after that date less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.

WE WILL CASH IN GOLD OR COLlect July coupons of bonds of State of California and City of San Francisco, on favorable terms.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY June 25, 1864.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1864, FROM Bonds issued by the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, will be paid upon presentation at the office of H. H. Boody & Co., No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, on and after that date. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENtitled to scrip of 1862 are requested to collect and receipt for the same immediately, to avoid its forfeiture.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT LOAN.—The coupons due July 1, 1864, on the Minnesota Eight per cent. Loan will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of F. M. MYERS & CO., 48 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.
VERMILYE & CO.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, corner of Broad-st., N. Y.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S STOCK.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above stock.

The road is 37 miles long, commencing at Joliet, in Illinois, and terminating at Chicago.

The total amount of the stock of the company is $1,500,000, the greater part of which has already been purchased by capitalists as a permanent investment.

The road has been leased in perpetuity by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, as required by the charter obtained from the Legislature of Illinois, under which that company was reorganized, and is irrevocable.

The lease requires the payment of a rent monthly to the United States Trust Company, in the City of New York, sufficient to pay a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. of 7 per cent. per annum, free of United States Government tax, imposed or to be imposed.

As an additional security for the payment of the rent, 32-257ths of the gross receipts of the Chicago and Alton Railroad are irrevocably pledged for that purpose.

We recommend this stock to parties seeking a safe investment.

For further particulars, apply to
M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on the 21st inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

MATTHIAS CLARK,	CHARLES F. HUNTER,
JOHN W. LEWIS,	JOHN O. MORE,
ABRAHAM LEGGETT,	MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,	ELIPHALET BOOTMAN,
ALFRED BARMORE,	ABRAHAM R. VANNEST,
GEORGE WARNER,	GEORGE SCHMELZEL,
CHRISTOPHER GWYER,	PETER R. CHRISTIE,
SIMON SHINDLER,	JOSEPH B. MILLER,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	SAMUEL RAYNOR,
JAMES S. LEWIS,	SAMUEL BIRDSALL,
SOLOMON BANTA,	THOMAS J. BLANCK,
WILLIAM MOIR,	CROWELL ADAMS,
HENRY S. TERBELL,	HENRY DAVID,
JAMES E. HEDGES,	J. G. BLAUVELT,
CORNELIUS STEPHENS,	PETER J. SCHULTZ,
D. JACKSON STEWARD,	ALBERT MANN,
WILLIAM HERTZEL,	JOHN F. VAN RIPER,
JOSEPH H. WOOD.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 24th inst., MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President for the ensuing year.
WILLIAM S. MARTIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Board of Directors, held the 22d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON,	CHARLES BUTTS,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,	WILLIAM P. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS,	JOHN H. FOWLER,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	J. G. GOTTSBERGER, JR.,
JAMES BUCHAN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 28, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1864, ON the bonds of the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York.
J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst. Poles open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE INCOME BONDS OF THE BUFFALO and State Line Railroad Company, together with the Coupons of same falling due July 1, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BALTIMORE AND MARYLAND FUNDS at low rates; New-Orleans Bank Notes also purchased at best price WM. H. MARSTON & CO., Bankers, No. 17 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.
ASSETS..........................$1,023,668 64
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Six per cent. interest allowed, free of Government tax, on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
Bank open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.
ASSETS—$1,215,275 59.
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.
SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
All moneys deposited on or before July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money deposited on or before Monday, the 11th of July, will draw interest from the 1st. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under: Five Per Cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before the 20th July will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 THIRD-AV.
Deposits received to the 11th of July will draw interest from the 1st July.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS D. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 18. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free from Government tax. Moneys deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A WELL-BUILT SINGLE COUPE, but little used; round front preferred. If for sale cheap, apply to Box No. 1,974 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of July, 1864. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 21.
Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE, July 1, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three or six months prior to this date, will be paid on and after July 20.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

60TH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1864.

Capital	$153,000 00
Surplus	146,059 69
Assets	299,059 69

At an election held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected DIRECTORS for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	WM. H. HARBECK,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,	GEO. W. PLATT,
JAMES BARNES,	JESSE SELIGMAN,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	GEO. C. PETERS,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	BENJ. M. STILWELL,
JOHN BODINE,	SAMUEL F. WHITING,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,	JEDEDIAH MILLER, M.D.
ISAAC V. BRIGGS,	GEO. GILFILLAN, M. D.
JOSHUA SUTTON,	EDWARD C. BADEAU,
JOHN T. BRUCE,	ROBT. KNIGHT.
JEREMIAH V. SPADER,	

At a subsequent meeting of the board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President, and CHAS. BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President.
Also, the usual semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. was declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st of July next, free of Government tax.
By order. JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO., PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Preston Coal and Improvement Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two and one half per cent. from the net earnings, payable on the fifth day of July next, to parties whose names are registered as the holders on the books of the company, at the close of business, on the 30th day of June instant. Transfer books close on that day, and open on the 5th day of July. Dividends due stockholders in New-York and Boston will be remitted by mail or express when requested. HENRY B. MOORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of July next.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th day of June until the 7th day of July next.
HENRY SMITH Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

A DIVIDEND WILL BE PAID ON THE Capital Stock of this company on the 1st day of August next, as follows: Five (5) Per Cent., less the Government tax on the Guaranteed Stock, and Three and a Half (3½) Per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Common Stock. The stock books for both the Common and Guaranteed Stock will be closed on the 11th of July next, at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 2d of August next, at 10 A. M. HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent, on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 18th of July, 1864.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENING from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST. JERSEY CITY, June 21, 1864.

FIFTEENTH REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this company, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., M. K. JESUP & Co., Transfer Agents. No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864.

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 1¾ per cent., free from Government tax, due July 4th, on the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Stock, will be paid on the 5th proximo, by the United States Trust Company.
M. K. JESUP & CO., Agents.

No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864.

METROPOLITAN BANK. — DIVIDEND. — The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable after 1st Monday in July next. The transfer books will be closed 22d inst., and opened 8th July prox.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of income tax. By order of the Board.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, New-York, June 18, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 1.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Six per cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the six months ending with the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, President.
BROOKLYN, June 24, 1864.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, June, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four (4) per Cent. Also, an Extra Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent, free from Government tax, out of the profits of the current 6 months, will be paid to the Stockholders, on and after TUESDAY, the 5th day of July next.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon the old Capital Stock, payable on and after July 8, 1864.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 1st of July next. The transfer book will remain closed from the 23d inst. to July 2.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1864.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1864.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Six per Cent. (6,) and an extra dividend of Four per Cent. (4,) on the capital stock of this bank, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.
B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT (FREE of Government tax) has been declared payable on and after the 1st of July.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, June 23, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF eight (8) per cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Wall-st., June 29, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., without tax, payable on and after the 5th prox.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government Tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 5. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. has this day been declared, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st July next.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF AMERICA.
DIVIDEND.
The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, July 1, 1864.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date, until the morning of Wednesday, July 6, 1864.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
IRVING BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July.
The transfer books are closed to that day.
DANIEL V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864.
A dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 5th of July next. The transfer books will be closed till that date. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

EBERVALE COAL COMPANY.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, on July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 5 to 16.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864. G. LEE STOUT, Treas.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, July 15, 1864, for the delivery at the New-York agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York, of
FIFTY THOUSAND CAVALRY BLANKETS.

The blankets must be of the following descriptions, viz.: of pure wool, close woven, of stout yarns, Gentian blue, with an orange border three inches wide and three inches from the edge, and the letters U. S., six inches high, orange color, in the centre of the blanket. Each blanket must be 75 inches long by 67 inches wide, and of the weight of 3.1875 pounds, or, say 3 3-16 pounds, on which a variaton of 0.1875, or 3-16ths of a pound, may be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and be packed in cases of one hundred blankets each.

They are to be inspected at the factory where made, but must be delivered at the New-York agency free of any charge to the United States for transportation or handling, and none will be accepted or paid for except such as pass the inspection of and are approved by the United States Inspector.

Deliveries must be made as follows, viz.: One-tenth of the number contracted for per week, commencing within one month from the date of the contract.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the quantity due at that time. No bid will be considered that does not come from a manufacturer of blankets or regular dealer in such goods.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing of the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated June 24, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 .

Witness, [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Blankets."
GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by this Department until TUESDAY, July 5, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of 15,000 Non-Commissioned Officers' Swords, and 10,000 Musicians' Swords, United States regulation pattern.

These swords are to be made in strict accordance with the standard patterns to be seen at the New-York Arsenal. They are to be subject to the usual inspection and proof at the manufactory where made.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-fifteenth (1-15th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on 22d day of July, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of swords, and such as are known to this Department to be competent to execute in their own workshops the work proposed for.

GUARANTY.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement: and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——— ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case of the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated June 14, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this — day of ——, 186-.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Non-Commissioned Officers' and Musicians' Swords."
GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 10th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. until WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1864, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Ward School House No. 42, including the steam-heating apparatus; said building to be erected on two lots of ground known as Nos. 76 and 78 Hester-st. in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said building, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals for the carpenter work must include also the proposals for painting, as they will both be awarded to one bidder. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work and Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
Dated, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1864.
JEREMIAH WELCH, JOHN HAYWARD, GEORGE KINZER, JESSE G. KEYES, JOHN C. ACHESON, Building Com. of the School Officers of the Tenth Ward.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVIORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, the name of the person offering the same, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 14, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery; Forty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Second to Third-avenue, and William-street, from John to Fulton-street.

The form of the proposed agreement, and blanks for the bids, can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 2, 1864.

PROPOSALS.

[No. 128.]
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, July 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing this department (by contract) with
TROWSERS, FOOTMEN'S—STANDARD.
Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage, in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good, new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be in every respect equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, July 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Friday, July 8.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, U. S., No. 2 BRIDGE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (IN DUPLICATE,) to be indorsed proposals for FRESH BEEF, will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. WEDNESDAY, July 6, 1864, for furnishing Fresh Beef for six months from the 17th of July, 1864, to troops and others in the service of the United States who may be in the City of New-York or its vicinity, and not otherwise provided for. The beef is to be of a good and marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities, ten pounds and upwards, at such times and places as may be required, *at the expense of the contractor.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid to be entertained must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of $10,000 will be executed." (*The guarantors must state their place of residence.*)

No contract will be awarded to any person who is in any way interested in more than one bid.

The bidder must be a regular butcher, and must state his present place of business.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
F. H. MOORE,
Capt. and C. S. U. S.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals, inclosed in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of the person presenting the same and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, July 9, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Fifth-avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-ninth streets; Morton-street, between Hudson and Washington streets; Clinton-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets; Grand-street, between Greene and Mercer streets; Eighth-avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and Eighty-second street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Specifications for above works and blanks for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVAN, Croton Aqt. Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.
This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,	NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,	HENRY SILBERHORN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,	ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	JACOB FINK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON,	WM. TILDEN,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,	HARFORD B. KIRK,
JAMES W. TRASK,	J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	AMOS C. LITTELL,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,	CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE,	WM. P. DAVID,
THOMAS McLELLAND,	PATRICK DICKIE,
JOHN H. JAMES,	TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE,	RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR.,	R. M. VAIL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURNCAE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL	$250,000
Assets June 1, 1864	304,589
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid	None

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	George A. Townsend,
Effingham Townsend,	Don Alonzo Cushman,
Charles R. Swords,	U. J. Smith,
John Penfold,	Sylvester L. H. Ward,
D. Henry Haight,	Alve. E. Laing,
Joseph Lawrence,	Robert M. Bruce,
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Samuel Willets,	Jacob Van Wagenen,
S. T. Nicoll,	John R. Willis,
George Griswold, Jr.,	Preston H. Hodges,
Noah S. Hunt,	Walter Barnes.
Thomas Small,	

Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NATIONAL LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY,
Organized under a special charter of the State of New-York.
CAPITAL STOCK, $100,000,
with the privilege of increasing it to
$500,000.
This Company possesses all the powers and privileges of any Life Insurance Company, with the additional powers of insuring the Lives and Limbs of Officers, Soldiers and Sailors in the Army and Navy, and all other persons.
Books are now opened for $100,000 additional Stock at the office of the Company, No. 243 Broadway.
ORISON BLUNT, President.
WM. E. PRINCE, Vice-President.
THOMAS B. VAN BUREN, Treasurer.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAMPAIGN AROUND GETTYSBURGH.
Just published
CAMPAIGN AROUND GETTYSBURGH
OF THE
N. Y. S. N. G.

Part I.—OFF FOR THE WAR.
Part II.—CAMP LIFE ON THE SUSQUEHANNA.
Part III.—FORWARD!
Part IV.—HOMEWARD BOUND.

"That the service was varied by experience enough to make a charming story, when well told, is proved by the little book before us."—*Brooklyn Daily Union.*

"A very graceful memento of important services rendered to the Government, &c."—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*
ROME BROTHERS, No. 383 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TWO MAGNIFICENT STEEL ENGRAVINGS
OF LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT AND PRESIDENT LINCOLN, each of imperial size and printed on plate paper, 19x24 inches. Price $1 per copy.
Gen. Grant's father says: "I have examined this portrait of my son with great care, and consider it the best engraved likeness I have seen."
Everybody should have a copy at once. Orders for either portrait sent post-paid by mail or delivered in the City.
AGENTS WANTED. GEO. E. PERINE, Engraver and Publisher, No. 10 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

A TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM, with an appendix; views on Mr. Syme's new method of treating stricture. "By EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D. Ninth edition. Price $1.
EVERARDUS WARNER,
No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

From the New-York Journal of Medicine and Collateral Sciences.

"It is written in a clear, nervous style, and is calculated, as we think, to do much good. The descriptions are accurately drawn, and the remedial measures judicious. The practitioner will find it abounding in valuable hints, and the general reader will come across many useful cautions and premonitory warnings."

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Dr. Dixon has written much and well on various branches of surgery; his book shows a thorough acquaintance with modern practice; stricture, varicocele, hydrocele and fistula are particularly well treated of. Indeed, he has managed to secure attention to every page in this volume, an art that few medical writers possess.

"The author's acknowledged originality and thorough devotion to the rational principles of medicine, and his ingenuity under trying surgical circumstances, stamp it with more than ordinary interest."—*London Lancet.*

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE-PORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is one dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. A book that treats of the dreadful effects of early abuse. Two hundred pages. Sent by mail for ten three-cent stamps. Male and Female Preventive, five dollars.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, NO. 20 CENTRE-ST., BEtween Chambers and Reade sts., can be consulted with confidence on diseases of a private character. A practice of thirty-four years, three of which have been in the hospitals of New-York and London, enables him to treat with success nervous and general debility. The victims of imposition can call on him with the certainty of being radically cured, or no charge. N. B.—See Dr. Cobbett's diploma in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th. sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED by the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of a corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864," and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto, notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldridge and William C. Brown, Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Francis B. Crowningshield, George A. Kittel, Calvin W. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins, deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased, Joseph W. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. H. Honeywell, The Hope Insurance Company, The United States Insurance Company, The New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, The Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George R. Sampson, Lewis W. Tappan, John J. Missroon, and the Northern Railroad Company, and all others, if any there be, who have heretofore been made parties to any decree made by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in respect to either of the mortgages executed by the Northern Railroad Company of New-York, that the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, a corporation composed of second mortgage bondholders of said Northern Railroad Company, organized under the Act for that purpose passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1864, will apply at the General Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the Court-house in Plattsburgh, Clinton County, N. Y., on the 12th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for an order instructing the Trustees of the said second mortgage bondholders to transfer the property, real and personal, held by them as such Trustees, to the said Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, pursuant to the said act.—Dated June 14, 1864.

CHAS. G. MYERS, Attorney for the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain R. R. Co.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT FOR CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LOUISA RIELL against ROBERT B. RIELL.—Summons for Relief—(Com. not served.)—United States Revenue Stamp, 50 cents.—To the above defendant, ROBERT B. RIELL: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of June, 1864, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office No. 169 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New-York, June 9, 1864.

J. M. BUCKINGHAM, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS—NOTICE IS hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of JOHN TAYLOR, late of Albany, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, at the office of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS, No. 133 Broadway, Albany, or No. 334 Greenwich-st., New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated Albany, this 29th day of April, A. D., 1864.

E. E. TAYLOR, J. B. TAYLOR, WM. H. TAYLOR, } Administrators.

May 2-law6m. Mo.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 2?? GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10; Partial sets on gold, $3; silver $1. Extracting, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

CARRYING THE MAILS.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900 H. P.
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900 H. P.
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900 H. P.
FRANCE	(Building)	900 H. P.
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100 H. P.

Until the completion of the entire list, the departures will be monthly, beginning with the

WASHINGTON, Capt. A. DUCHESNE.

From Havre on WEDNESDAY, 15th June.
From New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 6th July.

Rates of passage-money, including table-wine:

From Havre to New-York:

First Cabin .... 700 F.
Second Cabin .... 400 F.

From New-York to Havre:

First Cabin $135
Second Cabin .... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 29.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON .... SATURDAY .... July 9
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY .... July 16
ETNA .... SATURDAY .... July 23

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ERIN—building	3,215	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
LOUISIANA	2,166	....
VIRGINIA	2,876	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Grace. Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, BROOKING .... Saturday, July 2.
LOUISIANA, PROWSE .... Saturday, July 16.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES-MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship COSTA RICA, (new,) A. G. JONES, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M.

The OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail July 13.

For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

The fine, fast sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship BRITTANNIA, Capt. TERRIER, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, July 9, from Pier No. 30, North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions, cabins, $100 and $85; intermediate, $65; steerage, $45; payable in currency. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship YAZOO, GEO. W. COUCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received, or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, JULY 9, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The United States Mail Steamship ELECTRIC SPARK, JOHN C. GRAHAM, Commander. Will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, July 23.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship GOLDEN RULE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON, from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR LONDON—THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP MELBOURNE, Capt. A. G. FROND, will sail for the above port July 13.

She has superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers.

Rates of passage: Cabin $60, in Gold or its equivalent in currency; Steerage $45, in currency. For freight or cabin passage apply to GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., No. 78 South-st.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—The new and first-class steamship TRADEWIND, B. K. BABBIDGE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for above ports on WEDNESDAY, July 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations,) apply to P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 17 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP ARABIA WILL DISCHARGE, under General Order, on TUESDAY, 5th inst. Goods landed under General Order will be sent into Bonded Warehouse, at Cunard Wharf, Jersey City. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPERS' HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST; by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 413 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,

NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,

Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES, IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7:15 A. M., 11:10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier. Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave New York at Whitehall Slip at 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M., for Tottenville, the terminus of the road opposite Perth Amboy.

Leave Tottenville at 7:10 and 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:10 and 6 P. M. A steam ferryboat connects with every train and takes the railroad passengers to and from Perth Amboy free of charge. Fare through 25 cents, when tickets are procured at the ferry.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The trains on this day will make hourly trips each way, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, ?, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M. Sunday trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M.

JOHN S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superindent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M., and 5 P. M. Sunday train, 5 P. M.

SARATOGA TRAVEL VIA HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. depot at 7 and 10 A. M., arrive at Saratoga at 2 and 6:45 P. M.

BENEDICT'S TIME

For Railroads, Steamboats, &c., No. 174 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st., (formerly No. 5 Wall-st.)

BENEDICT BROTHERS.

Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver-Ware.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M. and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Saugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken to Bridgeport and all stations on the Saugatuck Railroad.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves:
Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st. at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st., daily, (without exception,) at 8 A. M.; lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy-point, and Verplanck.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.

NEW FERRY.—THE BOATS ON THE NEW ferry at James-st., East River, to Bridge-st., Brooklyn, will commence running on THURSDAY, June 30, 1864.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, STAMFORD, CONN.

The Fall term will open Sept. 7, 1864. The Principal will be assisted by a large staff of resident teachers and well-known professors from the City daily. REFERENCES—Robert R. Booth, D. D., No. 101 9th-st.; Dr. C. F. Heywood, No. 16 West 32d-st.; Rev. L. W. Bacon, Stamford. Circulars at Randolph's book-store, No. 770 Broadway.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at No. 11 West 38th-st., on the 21st of September. Arrangements are made for giving thorough instruction in the French and German languages, which will be spoken in the family. The English departments will be under the charge of accomplished teachers. Applications can be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

TWO GENTLEMEN OF MANY YEARS experience, offer their services to a few select families, in the City or country, to instruct their children thoroughly in Classics, Modern Languages, English, and Piano; both are graduates, and one from the University of France; is widely known in this City; best references given. Address INSTRUCTORS, BOX, No. 124 *Times* Office.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE RECTOR of Trinity School, New-York, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., on Sept. 19, when he will be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, correspondence, &c., carefully taught at Goldsmith's Institute, No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st. Separate rooms for ladies and for private instruction. Circulars on application. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSful teacher of English and Classics, whose present engagement will close with July, 1864, wishes to make a new engagement; would not refuse a situation in the West Indies or South America. Address TEACHER, Box No. 217, Sing Sing, N. Y.

WANTED.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, OF SUCcessful experience in teaching, would like a situation as teacher in a school, or as governess in a family; instruction given in the English branches, French, music, and in the rudiments of Latin and drawing; City references given. Address L. P. M., Box 164 Hanover, N. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to teach and assist in taking care of children, and to do plain sewing, in a good private family. Call at No. 25 Bleecker-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor, over Park Bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.

THE SUMMER THEATRE OF THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.

REPRODUCTION OF THE DUKE'S MOTTO!

For six nights only.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 4, 1864.

ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

will be performed John Brougham's celebrated Drama, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, THE GEM OF ROMANTIC PLAYS.

WILLIAM WHEATLEY, in his original and highly successful character of CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE, sustained in the principal *rôles* by Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. C. Nunan, E. Lamb, B. T. Ringgold, J. W. Blaisdell, E. Holmes, etc., etc., Misses Mary Wells, Rose Eytinge, Skerrett, etc., etc.

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, MAGNIFICENT DRESSES, APPOINTMENTS, ORIGINAL MUSIC, NOVEL EFFECTS, AND DOUBLE CORPS DE BALLET.

Musical Conductor .... Harvey B. Dodworth.

The Management is happy to announce that an engagement has been effected with the distinguished artiste, Miss LUCILLE WESTERN, who will make her first appearance in this Theatre, on MONDAY NEXT, JULY 11, AS OGARITA, IN THE GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA OF THE SEA OF ICE, which has been some time preparation.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress .... Mrs. John Wood

Mrs. JOHN WOOD takes great pleasure in announcing that she has effected an engagement for a limited number of nights with those distinguished artistes, MADAME COMTE BORCHARD, MR. WM. CASTLE, AND MR. S. C. CAMPBELL, Together with a POWERFUL COMPANY, Full Chorus and efficient Orchestra, Under the direction of MR. ANTHONY REIFF, For the purpose of representing in a superior manner a series of ENGLISH OPERAS, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, July 4, and continuing EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, With Wallace's Grand Opera, in three acts, MARITANA.

Maritana .... Madame Comte Borchard
Don Cæsar .... Mr. Wm. Castle
Don Jose .... Mr. S. C. Campbell
King Charles II. of Spain .... Mr. J. Clark
Marquis .... Mr. Warren White
Lazarillo .... Miss Louisa Myers
Marchioness .... Mrs. M. E. Burroughs

Doors open at 7½, commencing at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.
Manager of Opera .... Mr. B. A. Baker

EXCURSIONS.

1864. JULY 4, 1864.

GRAND EXCURSION DAY ON NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. HOURLY TRAINS.

Trains leave Flushing at 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 A. M., 12 M. and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30 and 11 P. M., connecting with James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries. Ferryboats leave James-slip and 34th-st. at 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 A. M., 12 M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7:30 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry only, at 8:30 P. M. and 12 midnight.

Tickets to go and return 30 cents.

Trains stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

JOHN S. BATTORFF, Superintendent.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAV. CO.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

On MONDAY, July 4, the boats of this company will make hourly trips between Harlem Bridge and Peck-slip, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M., landing at 8th-st. and Astoria each way. Fare, 10 cents; no tickets taken.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—One of the following splendid first-class steamers, viz., CLEVELAND, ILLINOIS, NORTHERN LIGHT, IRON CITY, TRAVELER, METEOR, IRONSIDES, LAC LA BELLE and PEWABIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 8 o'clock P. M. each day of the week except Saturday and Sunday, and Detroit, Mich., on the following days at 2 o'clock P. M. through the months of July and August, making grand excursion trips to the many points of interest on the great inland seas of America, which, for utility, pleasure and health, is unsurpassed by any other on the continent.

This trip of over 1,000 miles embraces six degrees of latitude and eleven of longitude, and includes in its circuit Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, with the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Marie's.

The many and extensive mines of iron and copper, unequaled by any in the world, with the newly discovered and inviting deposits of silver, lead, wild and romantic scenery, combined with its pure and bracing climate, renders the Lake Superior trip one of far more than ordinary attractions to the capitalist, the student and the pleasure-seeker or the invalid.

The above-named steamers are elegantly fitted up with large airy cabins and state-rooms, while every precaution has been taken to provide for the safety and comfort of passengers. Fare, including state-rooms and meals, about 2½ cents per mile. Time occupied in making the round trip from eight to ten days.

Rooms secured, and further information obtained, by application to

R. HANNA & CO., GARRETSON, HOWE & CO., HUSSEY & McBRIDE, } Cleveland, Ohio.
S. P. BRADY & CO., JOHN HUTCHINS, BUCKLEY & CO., J. T. WHITING & CO. } Detroit, Mich.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—THE splendid steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck Slip,) on MONDAY, July 4, at 9 A. M., for ROSLYN, touching at foot of 8th-st., East River, making the following landings on each trip:

Whitestone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, GLEN COVE, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood.

Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3 P. M., and New-York at 5½ P. M.

Fare, for each landing, 40 cents, going and returning.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—THE new and beautiful steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave foot of Jay-st. Fourth of July morning at 11½ o'clock, on an excursion to Glen Cove Landing; at the foot of 8th-st., East River, at 11¾ o'clock. Fare for the Excursion, One Dollar.

THOMPSON ATLANTIC PAVILLION, HIGHLANDS, NEW JERSEY.—The steamboat METTA will leave direct to this place from the foot of Murray-st., July 1, 3½ P. M.; July 2, 3 P. M.; on SUNDAY, July 3, 7 A. M.; on MONDAY, July 4, 7½ A. M.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—THE steamboat MATTEAWAN will make an excursion to Keyport and Cliffwood Grove on the 4th of July, leaving New-York foot Murray-st., at 9 o'clock A. M., and Keyport at 3½ P. M. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO BRIDGEPORT.—The steamer TRAVELER will leave Pier No. 26, East River, on MONDAY MORNING, July 4, at 7 o'clock. Returning, leave Bridgeport at 11 o'clock P. M. Fare for excursion, $1 50.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS AND PIC-NIC PARties, a large and commodious steamer, capable of carrying 1,500 persons. Also, a splendid grove, furnished with tables, swings, summer-houses, a platform and two good wells on the premises. Apply at the office of N. S. Staten Island Ferry, Pier No. 19 North River.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAvorite barges HARVEST HOME and the RHINEBECK; also, steamboats with or without saloons. St. Ronan's Well and Pleasant Valley and other groves, to let. Excursion Office, No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864. }

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864. }

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

ARMY AND NAVY—AHEAD OF JERSEY.—Brooklyn pays the highest cash bounties and the most hand money for bringing men. Call, with your men, at the rendezvous, No. 45 Fulton st., Brooklyn. WM. H. McDONALD, United States Government Recruiting Officer for Third Congressional District of the State of New-York.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY. }

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office No. 2 Park-place.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE. } Committee on Roads.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY.

UNPRECEDENTED, GREAT, AND STUPENDOUS ATTRACTIONS as have been the

Presented to the PUBLIC in the ELEGANT SALOONS and the MAGNIFICENT LECTURE ROOM of this WORLD-RENOWNED PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.

The Manager is determined on this, the EIGHTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL EXISTENCE, to offer for the PUBLIC GRATIFICATION, a MELANGE OF NOVELTIES, MORE UNPRECEDENTED, MORE GREAT, and MORE STUPENDOUS, than was ever before exhibited to ANY PUBLIC, IN ANY PLACE, AT ANY PRICE.

Notwithstanding the great number of NOVELTIES offered, there will be NO INCREASE IN THE PRICES OF ADMISSION.

NASON'S NEW PATENT VENTILATOR, driven by steam, will be in operation during "THE HEATED TERM," driving and diffusing through the Lecture Room 16,000 FEET OF PURE COOL AIR, rendering the MUSEUM beyond dispute, the COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.

The Dashing and Heroic

MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN, THE FAMOUS UNION SPY AND SCOUT, repeats the THRILLING NARRATIVE of her SERVICE, CAPTURE, CONDEMNATION, and RESCUE.

THE GRACEFUL AND ELEGANT MLLE. ERNESTINE, in her beautiful Pas Seul, "LA NATIONALE."

And the Splendid Domestic Drama of BLIGHTED FAITH; OR, THE DUEL AT THE MASQUERADE.

AT EACH OF THE ELEGANT PERFORMANCES IN THE LECTURE ROOM, WHICH COMMENCE AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., AND CONTINUE NEARLY EVERY HOUR.

To be seen at all hours, THE GREAT GIANT GIRL, THE COLOSSAL FRENCH GIANT, THE TWO SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING, THE THREE ALBINO CHILDREN, BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, TWO LIVING KANGAROOS, LIVING PORCUPINE, THE MARVELOUS LEPIDOSIREN-ANNECTANS, OR MUD-FISH, FOUR SPLENDID SEALS, JUST CAPTURED, WILL BE EXHIBITED, SPORTING IN THEIR NATIVE ELEMENT, IN THE NEW MAMMOTH TANK JUST COMPLETED AND FILLED WITH SALT WATER FROM THE BAY, MINIATURE SKATING POND, THREE TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES, THE GEN. TOM THUMB BRIDAL GROUP, HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER, THE MUSICALLY EDUCATED SEAL, MONSTER SERPENTS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES, Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVINGSTON, Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

On FRIDAY, July 8, 1864, benefit of Miss PAULINE CUSHMAN, (her last appearance but two), on which occasion only, Mr. J. M. WARD, the favorite Irish comedian, will appear.

HIPPOTHEATRON,

FOURTEENTH-STREET, NEW-YORK.

FOURTH OF JULY.

THREE PERFORMANCES BY THE INIMITABLE TROUPE OF CLUSTER STARS, who are, without doubt, the most WONDERFUL PERFORMERS IN THE WORLD, FOR SKILL, DARING, COURAGE, AND NOVELTY.

SEE THIS GREAT COMPANY.

Performances at 11 A. M., 3 P. M., and 8 P. M.
Admission, 25 and 50 cents.

IRVING HALL.—FALLON'S STEREOPTICON. SEVENTH AND LAST WEEK. FOURTH OF JULY! GRAND NATIONAL PROGRAMME. INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

Photographed by Mr. Gardner while with the army during the last three years. In camp, on the march, and in the field. TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8 o'clock.

FOURTH OF JULY.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

GENERAL ORDER.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864.

The Society will meet at the rooms of the New-York Society Library, University-place, near 13th-st., on MONDAY, July 4, at 12 M. Members of other State Societies of the Cincinnati, who may be in the City, are invited to be present and unite with us in celebrating the anniversary of our National Independence. The Standing Committee will hold a special meeting at 10½ A. M.

By order of HAMILTON FISH, President.

MARINUS WILLETT, Secretary.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812 will assemble at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on MONDAY, the 4th day of July, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., in full uniform, to celebrate the eighty-eighth year of our National Independence. The Veterans living in the adjacent counties are respectfully invited to unite with us in the festivities of the day. A dinner will be provided. By order,

H. RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen.
AB'M DALLY, Col.

ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: setting curb and gutter and flagging in Avenue A, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street; resetting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-first-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Avenue A, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets; also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-first-street between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
LOREN JONES,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 23, 1864. }

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½. Overture commences at 7¾. Curtain rises at its conclusion.

MONDAY the theatre will be closed for the rehearsal of the NEW PLAY never acted in America, which will be produced TUESDAY, July 5, 1864.

First appearance here of the eminent artist, MISS AVONIA JONES, who has been expressly engaged, and who will appear in the character of ORELIA.

First appearance here of Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT.

A new four-act play, written by Lewis Filmore, Esq., entitled the WINNING SUIT.

The new scenery .... by .... Isherwood Royles
The costumes .... by .... Benschotes
The incidental music .... by .... Mr. Mollenhauer
Don Pedro .... Mr. Charles Fisher
Count Roderic .... Mr. A. H. Davenport
Josef .... Mr. George Holland
Don Alphonso, King of Castile .... Mr. Norton
Capt. Sebastian .... Mr. Daly
Villa Nover .... Mr. Williamson
Capt. Alvez .... Mr. Pope
Juan .... Mr. Browne
Gaoler .... Mr. Quigley
Orelia .... Miss Avonia Jones
Francesca (with a favorite song) .... Miss Ione Burke
Hostess .... Mrs. John Sefton

Act III.—New scene—Cathedral Garden, with a distant Mountain view—by Isherwood

WEDNESDAY, and every night during the week, THE WINNING SUIT will be repeated.

Box book now open.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

(Late Wallack's,)

Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON. CELEBRATION Of the Anniversary of our NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE. LAST APPEARANCE OF Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU.

MONDAY EVENING, July 4, 1864, Will be performed Dion Boucicault's great play in five acts, entitled THE OCTOROON.

Produced with Entire new scenery. Mechanical effects, &c., &c.

Salem Scudder .... Mr. F. S. Chanfrau
Zoe, an Octoroon .... Miss Jennie Parker

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,

NO. 585 BROADWAY,

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH! On MONDAY, JULY 4, TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES, by ROBERT HELLER.

Positively his last this Season.

Afternoon at 2; evening at 8.

Will reopen in September.

BROADWAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Late Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway.

LA BELLE SALADA, Magicienne and Second-sighted Sibyl.

EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

A GRAND MATINEE on 4th of July, at 2 P. M.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES. No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S GOLD MEDAL NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs: and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO FORTE

Is admitted the best piano forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Chas. Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundel, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL PIANOS

"They are unsurpassed for volume and sweetness of tone, elasticity of touch and durability; they are perfect and superior to any others made in this country, &c., &c."—Testimonial of the most celebrated artists. Warranted for six years. Warerooms Nos. 99 and 101 Bleecker-st., two blocks west of Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. Warerooms No. 758 Broadway. PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, melodeons, Alexandre and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at great bargains for cash; price from $60 to $200. New seven-octave pianos, at $225, $250, $275, $300, and up to $700. One seven-octave second-hand grand piano, price $750 new, will be sold for $300, or rented for $10 per month. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

SUNLIGHT WITHIN MY HEART.—SONG. "Wait, Love, until the War is Over," with picture. "Soldier's Happy Return," mazurka. "Young Eph's Lament." Each 30c. New Accordion Instructor, over 200 tunes, 60c. New Concertina Instructor, over 200 tunes, 60c., mailed.

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

PIANO-FORTES OF EVERY VARIETY OF style and pattern, warranted of the best material and workmanship, and unsurpassed in strength and delicacy of tone, or elasticity of touch. Apply at manufactory of JAS. VAN RIPER, No. 179 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

PIRSSON'S PIANO-FORTES.—J. PIRSSON respectfully informs his old customers and friends that he has opened a PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM at No. 26 Howard-st., where, in addition to his new pianos, he will repair, exchange, buy and sell second-hand pianos.

CHAMBERS' AND GABLER'S COTTAGE squares and grand squares, also cottage upright pianos, equal in tone and quality to any other first-class pianos; are sold at more moderate prices. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

CHAMBERS' COTTAGE OR CABINET Pianos and new scale square pianos, excellent in tone and quality; moderate in price; lower than any other first-class house. 8th-st., corner 4th-av., in the Bible House. T. H. CHAMBERS.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS WITH patent improvements, found in no others, giving wonderful power and sweetness of tone. Also, pianos and melodeons. G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $100 and $125; with pedals, $200 to $500. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

J. F. REICHENBACH, PIANO FORTE TUNER and repairer, No. 15 West Houston-st., near Broadway, New-York. New and second-hand pianos for sale and to let.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANO-Forte, with their sole Patent Iron Rim and Plate, warranted perfect in every particular. For sale at the depot, No. 1?? Broadway.

FROM MEXICO.

The Entrance of Maximilian Into the Capital.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE INDIANS.

Santa Anna Preparing to Take His New Command.

DEATH OF GENERAL PEDRO SANTANA.

Robbery of Bullion on Board a Steamer.

By the arrival here yesterday of the steamship Matanzas, Capt. Leisgang, from New-Orleans on the 25th, via Havana on the 28th, we have late and interesting news from Mexico. We are indebted to Mr. Caro, the Purser for favors.

The following is the specie list:

W. L. Jenkins, Gold	$100,000	Durand, Riffiard & Co...Gold	5,000
Myer, Drexel & Co. Gold	19,728	Isaac Habeo..Gold..	3,000
McStea, Vance & Co. Gold	15,000	B. A. Doyer..Gold..	1,300
Chas. I. Fehn & Co. Silver	5,000	Total	$149,028

The Purser reports that on the 25th ult., 40 miles from the city, passed, going up the river, steamship *George Washington*, from New-York.

On the same day, 10 P. M., 20 miles from the Balize, passed steamship *Yazoo*, bound to New-Orleans.

Bark *Fanny Ealer* arrived at the bar on the 25th ult., at 6 o'clock.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

HAVANA, Sunday, June 26, 1864.

The French steam transport *Saone*, which arrived on Wednesday from Vera Cruz, brings the news of the safe arrival of MAXIMILIAN and party in Mexico City. We are told that they were received with intense enthusiasm along the whole of the journey, especially by the Indian population, who trooped to see them pass. It is added that in Chiquihuite, where a splendid triumphal arch had been erected, the Indians took the mules from the carriages of "their Imperial Majesties," and insisted that they should be drawn by the people, which was done amidst great rejoicing, tempered by profound respect and veneration.

As the brilliant and enthusiastic cortege advanced, as the number of Indians increased, and we have been assured that on passing through one town, a deputation of that race, composed of descendants of the celebrated GUATIMOZIN, approached the carriage of the Empress, and placed on the brow of Her Majesty a crown of unburnished gold, remarkable for its antiquity, and which had been religiously stored in a secret place. The entry into the Capital took place with much pomp, but we have not the particulars.

SANTA ANNA is at St. Thomas, busy realizing his large property, previous to his return to Mexico. He intends to return here by the English steamer on the 2d of next month, but he will at once proceed on his destination.

The electric telegraph is now in operation all the way from here to Santiago de Cuba, and the first news of any consequence sent by it, is intelligence of the death of Gen. PEDRO SANTANA, Marquis de las CARRERAS, former President of the Dominican Republic, and lately commanding a Spanish force in the war there. He died almost suddenly in the Capital on the 14th instant.

A carrier of dispatches from the insurgent Government to their General, MANUEL CASTILLO, commanding in San Juan, deserted to the Spaniards, and amongst other documents was a letter signed by ROJAS, the Vice-President, in which he says that it was impossible to send reinforcements to CASTILLO, because the capture of Monte Cristi had given a very bad turn to their affairs; that all their people wanted to go home, so that it was not possible to collect enough men to defend Santiago. Other refugees confirm the statement. LA VEGA, JARABACOA and Moca refuse obedience to the revolutionary Government, and openly declare their intention to hoist the Spanish flag when the army advances. It is useless to fire the alarm gun—nobody minds the signal.

The Santiago de Cuba papers inform us that MAXIMILIAN, in his voyage, stayed for a day in Kingston, Jamaica, where he was received with great deference and respect. The same papers mention the arrival of the Spanish war steamer *Colon*, in two days and six hours from Santo Domingo. It had on board 13 cases of yellow fever, of which sickness there had died the purser, doctor, an engineer, and some others.

The police authorities in London having notified the chief of that department here of a robbery committed on board the English steamer *Tartar*, in her second voyage from Aspinwall to St. Thomas, a strict inquiry was made, which led to the arrest of a person recently from the latter port, and to the recovery of the property stolen, which consisted of four bars of gold, worth $12,000.

One of the newspapers published here, the *Sigle*, having offended against some of the regulations of the censorship, has had its publication stopped; the prohibition has lasted for a week, whether intended to be permanent nobody knows; in the meantime the proprietors are busy memorializing the Captain-General.

The cultivation of the cotton-plant is slowly but steadily advancing, especially in the Eastern Department where the satisfactory result of last year has turned attention to the subject. In the district of Tunas especially, is it extending so that at present there are over two thousand five hundred acres under cultivation. There were the other day in the warehouses here, two hundred bales of cotton from Tunas that would bear comparison with the best from the States.

Capture of the Tin-Clad Queen City by the Rebels—Communication between Memphis and Little Rock Suspended—Movements of Marmaduke—Gen. Canby's Headquarters at New-Orleans.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, July 1.

The tin-clad gunboat *Queen City*, Acting-Master HICKEY, was captured at Columbia, on the White River, on the morning of the 24th ult., by the rebels under SHELBY, numbering 200 men.

Most of the officers and crew of the *Queen City* were taken prisoners.

The rebels, during the night, planted a battery on the shore opposite to where the gunboat was lying, and at daylight opened fire upon her and immediately disabled her.

The rebels took off some of her guns and a quantity of ammunition, when three other of our gunboats came up and compelled them to abandon and burn her.

Communication between Memphis and Little Rock is entirely suspended, owing to the rebel blockade at the cut-off.

Gen. MARMADUKE with a large force of rebels is a Red Fork, on the Arkansas River, and part of his army has crossed over, and at last advices were threatening to occupy St. Charles and Crocketts. He is reported to have over 8,000 men with 40 pieces of artillery, and it is believed to be his intention to isolate Gen. STEELE from his base of supplies, and coöperating with Gen. PRICE compel him to evacuate the State.

General CANBY has moved his headquarters from Natchez to New-Orleans, and is taking all the boats there for the military service, consequently no arrivals from there need be expected for some days.

The Onion Fund.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to inclose a check for $25, which please forward to the proper authorities promptly for onions for our glorious army, and much oblige,

Truly yours, R. A. BRICE.

GEN. HUNTER'S ARMY.

Remarkable Results of His Great Expedition to Lynchburgh.

CHARLESTOWN, Friday, W. Va., July 1. }
VIA WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 3. }

Gen. HUNTER, with the whole of his command, has arrived safely at this point without the loss to the army of a single pound of Government property, during a long and arduous march of 500 miles over almost impassable mountain roads, and with scarcely any feed for his command.

He succeeded in defeating the enemy in five different engagements, in destroying Government property to the value of $5,000,000 of our money, including all factories, tan-yards, mills, founderies, and furnaces in the Shenandoah Valley, as far as Lynchburgh. The most important establishments were, a branch of the Tredegar Iron Works, at Buchanan, working 500 hands, and the Military Institute at Lexington, with its capacious buildings and magazine, containing a large supply of ammunition, arms, &c.

All the railroads and the canal on the route were totally destroyed.

Our total loss in the expedition will not exceed 2,000, while that of the enemy, including prisoners, must be at least 5,000.

The army is in excellent spirits, and, after being supplied with much-needed stores, will again soon be heard from in a locality where least expected.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Assault on the Kenesaw Mountain.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 2.

The *Commercial* has a special dispatch from Sherman's headquarters, dated June 27, which states that an unsuccessful assault was made on the positions of the rebels at Kenesaw Mountain on the morning of that day at 8 o'clock.

Selected portions of the Fourth, Fourteenth and LOGAN'S Corps moved to the attack in three columns, striking the rebel intrenchments on the right, the left and the centre.

After a fierce fight, lasting between one and two hours, our troops were compelled to fall back everywhere, finding it impossible to carry the crest of the hill in the face of such a destructive fire.

Gen. HARKER fell in the assault on the right, and Col. DAN McCOOK, both severely wounded.

Our position is now considerably in advance of that occupied before the assault.

Our loss is estimated at about two thousand.

Assault Upon Kenesaw—Battle of June 27—Preliminaries Successful—The Main Assault Repulsed—The Army in Fine Spirits.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, Ga., Tuesday, June 28.

On the eve of the 25th of June, DAVIS' division of PALMER'S corps was moved around from the position it had occupied to one near the left of HARKER'S line. Corresponding changes were made in the arrangement of DODGE'S and LOGAN'S corps, so that the continuity of the line was unbroken. The change seemed significant of some active operations about to take place. The next day was Sunday, and very little was done by either army, but on that day the reason for the change I have mentioned became evident. An assault was to be made upon the enemy near the centre of his line, which was at this time held by HARDEE'S corps, HOOD'S corps being on the rebel left, LORING'S on the right. In this assault DAVIS' division was to take a conspicuous part, as was NEWTON'S division of HOWARD'S corps.

Demonstrations were to be made upon the enemy's works all along the line, and DODGE and LOGAN were to drive the rebels from Kenesaw, and if possible occupy that mountain.

On the morning of the 27th, at 6 o'clock, BLAIR, upon our extreme left, moved forward to the left of Kenesaw, as if to make the rebels believe he designed turning their right wing and attacking the mountain in the rear. His men moved a considerable distance, encountering nothing but skirmishers. DODGE, on BLAIR'S right, advanced a heavy force of skirmishers to within forty paces of the rebel riflepits, where they halted and threw up fortifications.

DODGE'S advance was supported by the troops of GRESHAM'S division of BLAIR'S corps, who also fought successfully with the enemy's skirmishers until the Fifty-second Indiana, being drawn into what seemed an ambuscade, lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners. Gen. DODGE sent up five additional regiments to protect the flanks of his line, and held on to his position. LOGAN'S corps, on the right of DODGE'S, had a severe fight.

Promptly at the hour designated, he moved out three of his brigades to assail the right half of Kenesaw. WALCOTT'S brigade of HOWARD'S division was on the left; GILES A. SMITH'S, of MORGAN L. SMITH'S, and LIGHTBURN'S, of the same division, on the right. These, advancing, scattered the enemy's skirmishers, and, pushing on up the hill with impetuosity, carried part of the rebel riflepits. Some of the retreating enemy were captured while endeavoring to escape to a gorge which separates partly the right and left halves of Kenesaw. Still pressing forward our troops arrived at the foot of a perpendicular cliff thirty feet high, from the crest of which the rebels formed in line of battle, poured forth a destructive fire, and rolled down stones upon the men. Seeing it impossible to scale these cliffs our line halted, retired a short distance and fortified on the extreme right. COX'S division of SCHOFIELD'S corps attended to some rebel works on the Sandtown road and occupied them, driving the rebels beyond Hascall, and maintained some sharp skirmishing with the enemy during the day, but it was on the centre where the most desperate conflict took place.

MITCHELL'S and McCOOK'S brigades of DAVIS' division were formed into two columns, with a battalion from HARKER'S, WAGNER'S and KIMBALL'S, of NEWTON'S division. At a given signal MITCHELL, McCOOK and HARKER emerged from behind our own fortifications, and rushed toward the enemy with splendid courage and enthusiasm. They beat back the enemy's advance, carried the first line of works, and charged up to the foot of his first line of defences. WAGNER followed closely upon the left of HARKER and KIMBALL. Upon the left of WAGNER it seemed as though we would certainly break the rebel lines; the colors of several regiments were planted before the works, and some of our soldiers mounted the ramparts, but the death of HARKER and the wounding of McCOOK, the terrible destructive fire of both musketry and artillery poured into our columns, and the difficulty of deploying such long columns under such fire, rendered it necessary to recall our men. NEWTON'S troops returned to their original line. DAVIS' Second Brigade threw up works between those they had carried and the main rebel line, and there remained. The whole contest lasted little more than an hour. We lost from 2,500 to 3,000 men, including many valuable officers. As the enemy fought behind works altogether, his loss was not great. HARKER'S heroism was admired by all. Of the living Colonels, MITCHELL and McCOOK greatly distinguished themselves. The army is not at all disabled by the shock, and has lost neither confidence nor courage.

Fire at the United States Armory in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday, July 2.

A fire broke out at 8½ o'clock this evening, in the attic of the milling shop of the United States Armory, situated upon Armory-square, in this city. This building, which is 200 feet long, with an L of 100 feet in length, and two stories high, was entirely destroyed, with its contents. The upper story was used as a polishing shop, and the lower story for milling, trimming, tempering, &c. The building was built about fifty years ago, and has been in constant use in the manufacture of muskets during this time. The woodwork was so thoroughly saturated with oil, that when on fire there was no subduing it. At one time it seemed impossible to save any part of the work situated upon the north of the square, and many of the shops were cleared of their machinery, tools and stock. The fire was, however, stopped at 10 o'clock, at the brick partition which separated this building from the one directly east of it, and which also contained extensive wings, recently constructed. It is impossible to give a correct estimate of the loss in machinery and material to-night. Owing to the great rapidity with which the fire spread, little was saved in the building destroyed, and much of the machinery in the adjoining building must have been seriously injured in its hasty removal.

Great credit is due to the firemen and workmen employed in the armory through whose promptitude and energy the entire destruction of these works was prevented.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. It was almost immediately discovered, but owing to the dryness of the wood it spread very rapidly, and when it reached the lower stories, where everything was saturated with oil, it burned almost as freely as camphene. The arsenal, situated at the opposite side of the square, contains at the present time 300,000 new rifled muskets, awaiting the orders of the Government.

Personal.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 3.

Mr. and Mrs. FREMONT arrived this morning by the Fall River train. It is understood they will pass the Summer at Nahant.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 3.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following are the deaths of New-York soldiers in the Washington hospitals to-day: Andrew Schops, Company C, One Hundred and Forty-seventh; S. Heney, Company G, Twenty-fourth; Niels Hener, Company G, Fiftieth; T. Fuller, Company D, Sixty-third; Patrick Durkin, Company C, Tenth; Jos. M. Cleason, Company H, Seventh; Wm. McCreary, Company F, Sixty-third; George Harver, Company H, Sixth; Callen Halstead, Company A, First; Lewis F. Beiger, Company C, Seventy-seventh; Wm. Ltiasburg, Company F, Eighth; James Reynolds, Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth; Andrew Moody, Company L, Sixth; Henry Hull, Company K, Forty-second.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 3.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH THE INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

The act in addition to the several laws concerning commercial intercourse between the loyal and insurrectionary States, which has just become a law, provides that in addition to the captured and abandoned property to be received, collected and disposed of, the Treasury Agents shall take care of, for periods not exceeding twelve months, the abandoned lands, houses and tenements within the prescribed districts, and shall also provide leases or otherwise for the employment and general welfare of all persons within the lines of the National military occupation within the insurrectionary States, formerly held as slaves, who are or shall become free; property, real or personal, shall be regarded as abandoned when the lawful owner shall be voluntarily absent therefrom, and engaged, either in arms or otherwise, in aiding or encouraging the rebellion. The money realized, after satisfying all proper expenses, is to be paid into the Treasury.

No property seized or taken upon any of the inland waters of the United States by our naval forces, is to be regarded as a maritime prize, but all property so seized is to be promptly delivered to the proper officers of the Courts. It is made lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, to authorize agents to purchase for the United States any products of States declared in insurrection, at such places as shall be designated by him, and at such prices as shall be agreed on with the seller. The property to be sold at such places as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for the benefit of the United States.

No goods shall be taken into a State declared in insurrection, or transported therein, excepting to and from such places, and to such monthly amounts as shall have been previously agreed upon in writing by the Commanding General of the department in which places are situated, and an officer designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose. All officers and privates of the army and navy are prohibited from buying, selling, trading, or in any way dealing in the descriptions of property mentioned in this act, or from being indirectly concerned in the profits. Offences of this kind are to be regarded and punished as felonies.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE OFFICIALS HARD AT WORK.

The President remained at the Capitol on Saturday night until a late hour in the room of the Vice-President, signing bills and for other purposes. All the clerks of both Houses were kept constantly employed in the facilitation of the business. The Secretary of the Senate, Col. FORNEY, though confined to his lodgings by sickness, was obliged to endure his proportion of the toil, various communications requesting his personal attention, having been sent to him for that purpose.

No scenes of a disreputable character, such as those which disgraced former Congresses, marked the last night's proceedings.

DEATH OF CAPT. A. M. WRIGHT.

Capt. A. M. WRIGHT, of the Fifty-seventh New-York, died in this city last night, in consequence of the amputation of his leg, rendered necessary by a wound received at an assault on Petersburgh.

CONFIRMATION BY THE SENATE.

The Senate at four o'clock this morning, went into an Executive Session, and confirmed the following nominations.

Benjamin L. Ludding, John T. Hartley, and John A. Bausch, to be Appraisers of Merchandize for the Port of New-York.

Col. Martin D. Hardin, 12th Pennsylvania Reserves, to be Brigadier-General. Col. William Blaisdell, 11th Massachusetts, to be Brigadier-General by brevet, for distinguished service. Col. A. B. Underwood, 33d Massachusetts, to be Brigadier-General.

Col. Amos B. Eaton, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, to be Commissary-General, with rank of Brigadier-General, in place of Gen. Taylor, deceased.

The following are the confirmations in the Marine Corps:

Joseph F. Baker, to be Captain; James B. Young, to be First Lieutenant; Gov. Morris, of New-York; Lent B. Davis, of Delaware; A. S. Taylor, of New-Jersey; Erastus R. Robinson and Edmund P. Banning, of New-York, to be Second Lieutenants.

The following among others were confirmed as officers in the Signal Corps United States Army, under the act approved March, 1863:

Capt. Wm. J. L. Nicodemus, of 12th United States Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, March 3, 1863; Capt. B. F. Fisker, 3d Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, to be Major, March 3, 1863; First Lieut. Frank W. Marston, of 75th Pennsylvania, to be Major, March 3, 1863. To be Captains: Capt. W. G. McCreny, 192d Pennsylvania. First Lieut. Stephen M. Eaton, 12th Maine; First Lieut. Frank E. Town, 42d New-York; Capt. Paul Babcock, 7th New-Jersey; Capt. Chas. L. Davis, 82d Pennsylvania; Capt. Henry S. Tafft, 15th Massachusetts; Capt. James S. Hall, 15th Pennsylvania; First Lieut. Gustavus S. Dana, 6th Connecticut; Capt. O. H. Howard, 2d Massachusetts; First Lieut. Isaac H. Harvey, 2d Pennsylvania Reserve: Capt. Lemuel B. Morton, 10th Pennsylvania Reserve; Capt, Jesse Merrell, 7th Pennsylvania Reserve; First Lieut. James B. Ludwick, 9th Pennsylvania Reserve; Capt. J. C. Paine, 57th New-York; First Lieut. Peter A. Taylor, 49th New-York.

To be First Lieutenants—First Lieut. Edmund H. Russell, 9th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps; Capt. William H Hill, 99th Pennsylvania; Second Lieut. Amos M. Thayer, 112th New-York; First Lieut. Samuel B. Partridge, 92d New-York; First Lieut. William J. Gabrarth, 78th Pennsylvania; Second Lieut. Charles C. T. Keith, 23d New-York Battery; Second Lieut. William F. Warren, M. M. Brigade; First Lieut. Theodore C. Vedal, 42d New-York; Second Lieut. Charles T. Cross, 50th Pennsylvania; Second Lieut. Isaac Lyon, 11th Connecticut; First Lieut. Thomas P. Rushby, New-York Volunteers; First Lieut. Townsend L. Hatfield, 48th New-York; Second Lieut. Peter H. Miles, 23d Massachusetts; Second Lieut. Paul Brodie, 79th New-York; First Lieut. Henry Ayres, 1st New-York; First Lieut. Aldin B. Capron, 2d Rhode Island; First Lieut. George A. Fisher, 23d Massachusetts; Second Lieut. Richard P. Strong, 139th New-York; First Lieut. J. C. Wiggins, 3d New-Jersey; First Lieut. George J. Clark, 62d New-York; Capt. Jos. Gloskoskey, 29th New-York; Second Lieut. Thomas H. Carrigue, 3d Rhode Island Artillery; Second Lieut. Wm. S. Andrews, 9th New-York; First Lieut. George W. Bailey, Massachusetts Marine Brigade; First Lieut. Wilson Brown, New-York Volunteer Engineers; Capt. Richard Dinsmore, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves; First Lieut. A. Brainard Jerome, 1st New-Jersey; Capt. E. A. Derricke, 68th New-York; First Lieut. Joseph B. Knox, 25th Massachusetts.

To be Second Lieutenants—First Lieut. Charles R. Herzog, 41st New-York; Second Lieut. John C. Abbott, 13th Connecticut; First Lieut. W. W. Hopkins, 79th Pennsylvania; First Lieut. Edward H. Halstead, 40th New-York; First Lieut. Frank W. Wicker, 28th New-York; First Lieut. Thomas W. Seabury, 3d New-York; First Lieut. Harvey W. Benson, 17th New-York; First Lieut. Milton Benner, 112th Pennsylvania; First Lieut. Joseph L. Hackett, 31st Massachusetts; First Lieut. Thomas S. Patterson, 67th Pennsylvania; Acting Lieut. J. B Kellogg, Massachusetts Marine Brigade; Second Lieut. Edward S. Moffatt, 9th New-Jersey; Act.-Lieut. John Q. Adams, M. M. Brigade; First Lieut. E. A. Briggs, 43d New-York; Second Lieut. J. M. Swain, 39th Massachusetts; Second Lieut. Thomas E. Weber, 97th Pennsylvania; Second Lieut. Andrew J. Holbrook, 5th Massachusetts; Second Lieut. William F. Barrett Twenty-seventh Massachusetts; Capt. Frederick E' Eeardslee, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers; Second Lieut. A. Clarkson Merritt, 119th N. Y. Vols.; First Lieut. William Sisser, 164th New-York; Privates James B. Duff, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves; Joseph W. Brown, 7th Massachusetts; Sergt. Eugene Clyde, 12th United States Infantry; Privates Samuel N. Rogers, 21st Massachusetts; David S. Craft, 8th Pennsylvania Reserve; First Lieut. F. J. Amsden, 136th Pennsylvania; Second Lieut. Edward P. Adams, 126th New-York; Second Lieut. Myron Adams, Jr., 126th New-York; First Lieut. Frederick S. Benson, 22d Massachusetts.

[Advertisement.]

FRAGRANT SOZODONT

Is now attracting very great attention, and well it may. The article represented by this musical name is the most beneficial preparation for the breath, gums and teeth the world has ever seen.

Sold by druggists, and by HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York. Price 75 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated —how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 75 cents.

[Advertisement.]

NONSENSE THAT IS NOT NONSENSICAL, and real sense that is nonsense; a laugh that you cannot help, and a help to laugh, all found in No. 3 of the Funnyest. Now ready. Better than any amount of fireworks to give zest to your Fourth of July. Sold everywhere. by everybody who sells jokes, but Old Abe.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY VS. DAY & MARTIN.—BIXBY'S Liquid and Paste Blacking is the best in use, and fifty per cent. cheaper than the English or French. Sold by all grocers, shoe-dealers and druggists in the country. Depots No. 475 Eighth-avenue and No. 19 Spruce-street, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal—Col. H. Moore, Lieut.-Col. J. Lewis, Miss F. A. Remington, Mrs. A. A. Remington, Mrs. M. E. Underhill, Miss E. A. Hume, Miss H. A. Hume, Mrs. L. A. Bryant, Miss E. Howard, Miss J. Lynch, Miss J. H. Dodman, Surgeon R. S. Switt, lady, 2 children and servant, J. Eholick, lady and child, A. A. Surgeon F. Gleanor and lady, Mrs. Mary Gay and 4 children, Miss F. Gay, Surgeon A. Mayer, lady and child, Capt. Wm. James, Capt. C. M. Blake, Lieut.-Commander W. M. Gamble, U. S. N.; Fleet Surgeon Wm. Johnson, Asst. Surgeon W. A. Rendell, R. Platt, U. S. N.; Surgeon S. W. Gross, Lieuts E. R. Stirling, J. H. Ballard, J. Teacher, J. Vonomes, J. H. Zabreski, C. S. Doubleday, U. S. A.; Chaplain S. F. Stout, Jules Fijux, Hon. Samuel A. Cooley, E. R. Dyer, Jr., R. McKay, Capt. McColloughs, W. L. Oswald, W. A. Alden, R. B. Hallett, D. W. Ingersoll, H. Norris, T. Goddy, C. L. Martindale, C. W. Brown, J. Bawd, C. H. Mollison, D. S. Uncles, C. N. Bellows, C. N. Tollingham, E. A. Hopkins, Capt. J. Hoxie, C. McHenry, J. R. Tay, R. Grant, H. Granger, S. G. Davies, B. Cutino, J. Brown, A. G. Furber, E. Vanderberg, W. Groch, A. J. Stetson, J. R. Dodge, C. F. Swallow, B. C. Haynes, Capts. B. F. Norris, Morley, Benson, C. E. Dexter, W. D. Bonham, J. B. Nichols, J. H. Holmes, J. James; R. M. Gryer, J. Seymour, T. Montgomery, J. W. Ward, F. Gray, H. Brown, H. Sharpe, J. Degraw, A. Van Tassel, J. L. Cheesman, F. A. Noble, W. H. Mort, H. Groreh, J. M. Bell, W. Kennish, B. Jermyan, J. C. Beam, A. Burham, W. Williams, F. S. Eckhart, G. H. Ingalls, C. L. Strong, and others in steerage.

In steamship Matanzas, from New-Orleans and Havana.—From New-Orleans—Mr. Mennuer, lady and child, Mr. Henderson, lady and servant, Mrs. Stewart and daughter, Mr. Habert and lady, Mrs. Wheelock and child, Miss Williams, Mr. Tilotson and lady, Miss M. Kountz, Mr. Fitz-Williams and lady, Mrs. Gray, Mr. Seivers, lady and children, Mr. Dommiguez and lady, Mrs. Percival and servant, Mr. Robert and lady, Miss Wheelock, Miss Ready, Miss E. Stadley, W. E. Seymour, lady and 3 children, Mrs. H. Kountz, Miss V. St. Omar, W. T. Chapman, lady, child and servant, Capt. Gray, Messrs. Reddy, Genine, Duconze, Piot, Garranogille, Matnson, Bauar, Vellerhenn, Law, Pinces, Holland, Caldwell, Rice, Warneken, Green, Inglan, De Larate, Redon, Shepley, Baker, Brulatow, Brown, Spellman, Stewart, Fuller, Werk. From Havana—Dr. Santos and lady, Mr. Williams and lady, Mrs. McCready and family, Capt. Simpson and lady, Dr. Wilson, Messrs. Lattimer, Bodega, Grau, De Castro, Goupiere, Sena, Folfe, Wenghan, Shields, Craig, Bramsis, Sonsa, Comstock, Gascia, Holls, Pichon.

In steamship Electric Spark, from New-Orleans—W. B. Cutter, W. T. Hollis, James Mackenzie, C. Eppenan, Mrs. Landaner and child, Mrs. L. Denemex, Mrs. Destraham and friend, G. Burk, wife, niece and servant, Miss C. Baggett, Miss E. A. Herlor, Mrs. McWillis, J. Landaver and wife, Jas. Murphy and wife, Lieut. C. A. John, L. Franklin, J. Lorber and wife, W. P. Jones, L. Kaiser, J. Beer, S. Frank, L. C. Michel, E. Herrick, S. S. Beck, P. DeGruchy, Dr. Coursault, T. B. Harrison, J. T. Burke, H. F. Bardeen, E. B. Hogan, A. F. Jones, Jas. Jackson, W. H. Hunt, H. Abrams, Geo. Horten, H. Goodchaux, R. S. Williams, W. D. Kittle, A. Speyer, H. Thompson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 33 | Sun sets..... 7 34 | Moon sets... 7 48
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 05 | Gov. Island.. 8 54 | Hell Gate...10 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 3.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Wotten, Port Royal, S. C., June 30, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. July 1, at 2:30 P. M., lat. 34 48, lon. 75 46, passed steamships Arago, Havana and Daniel Webster, bound S. July 2, lat. 38 07, lon. 74 26, exchanged signals with bark James Brett, bound W. Was detained off Sandy Hook 7 hours, in consequence of a dense fog.

U. S. steam transport Admiral Dupont, Carpenter, Fortress Monroe 23 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Arr. off the Highlands 2d, at 10 A. M., but was detained by a thick fog. Anchored off Sandy Hook at 8 P. M.

U. S. steam transport Varuna, Pennington, Alexandria via Fortress Monroe 22 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Queen, Acting Vol. Lieut. Robert Tarr, Fortress Monroe 32 hours.

Steamship Matanzas, Leisgang, New-Orleans June 25, via Havana 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Thomas Ascencio & Co. June 26, 40 miles from New-Orleans, passed steamship George Washington, hence, bound up. Same day, 10 P. M., 20 miles from the Balize, passed the steamship Yazoo, hence for New-Orleans. Same day, bark Fanny Ealer, bound up.

Steamship Electric Spark, Graham, New-Orleans 7 ds., with mdse and passengers to J. A. Raynor.

Steam gunboat Amphion, (Fr.,) ——, New-Orleans June 22.

Steamer De Molay, (hospital,) Sampson, City Point 30 hours, with sick and wounded soldiers to the Medical Director.

Steamer Warrior, Mott, Providence, with mdse. to Wm. P. Williams.

Bark Ellen Stevens, (of Portland,) Howe, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig Planet, (of Pwellheli, Eng.,) Williams, Port Albert, Eng., 44 ds., with railroad iron to order.

Brig Cæsar & Helene, (Ham.,) Olsan, Talcahuana 90 ds., with copper ore and wool to Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brig William & Mary, Jordan, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with molasses to Thompson & Hunter. 3d inst., off Sandy Hook, passed the body of a drowned man; was dressed in black pants and white shirt, had been in the water a long time.

Brig Crescent, (of Granville, N. S.,) Littlewood, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Victory, (of Aricnat, N. S.,) Vereo, Lamanche, N. F., 17 ds., with lead ore to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Kate Field, Allen, Singau 12 ds., with coal to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. Benjamin Franklin, Kelly, Cherryfield 10 ds., with lumber to J. Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Brandywine, Wheeler, Norwich.
Schr. Catherine, Moore, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. S. R. Hart, Lansil, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Challenge, Tapley, Port Ewen, for Boston.
Schr. R. M. Price, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Augusta, Crowell, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. E Cowell, Smith, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Com Tucker, Loud, Port Ewen, for Boston.
Schr. W. H. Rutan, Smith, Providence.
Schr. O. K., Crocket, New-Haven.
Schr. Almon Bacon, Baker, Norwich.
Schr. Van Buren, Taylor, Norwich.
Schr. J. W. Hine, Manson, Saybrook.
Schr. Abby Bracket, Achorn, Rockland, with stone.
Schr. Brave, Crosby, Stratsport, for Boston.
Schr. Robert Smith, Rankin, Portland, with stone.
Schr. Charter Oak, Studley, Boston.
Schr. Sarah Wooster, Lord, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Arabine, Douglass, New-London.

WIND—At sunset, W. N. W., very light.

Sailed.

July 2—Steamers Baltic, Saxon, Locust Point, Carolina.
Ships London, R. L. Lane.
Barks Kessler, Theresa, Reckabite, Villa Franca, Hilda, Cazique.
Brig Golden Lead.
Schooners Francis Hatch, M. C. Durfee, Elk, H. Hickman, E. R. Bennett, C. L. Scull.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, July 23, barks Lucy Frances, Perry, from Key West, wtg. freight; Ionia, Hutchinson, from Portland, do.; Topeka, Sunberg, hence, do.; brigs John Hathaway, Townsend, do.; California, Camm, do.; Alpine, Kilham, for Falmouth, ldg.; Thomas Connor, York, for Portland, do.; Model, Haskell, for New-York, do.; Sarah Peters, for do., do.

FIREWORKS.

THE EXCELSIOR DEPOT, No. 9 DEY-ST., will be kept open MONDAY, JULY 4. Public or private exhibitions furnished. FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 9 Dey-st., near Broadway.

DEMULCENT,

A New Soap for Chapped Hands and Nursery Use,

Made only by

J. C. HULL'S SON, 32 PARK ROW, N. Y.

CATARRH

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

DISEASES OF THE

EYE, EAR & THROAT,

DEAFNESS CURED,

BY

Dr. Von Eisenberg

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 28 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be peurile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Gray's Patent Molded Collars

Are not simply flat pieces of paper cut in the form of a Collar, but are *Molded and Shaped to fit the Neck*, having a perfect curve *free from angles or breaks*, which is obtained by our patented process, which also secures another *advantage possessed by no other Collar*—viz: *Space for the Cravat* in the Turn-down style, the INSIDE OF WHICH IS PERFECTLY SMOOTH AND FREE FROM PUCKERS, making this Collar, for ease, neatness, and durability, unequaled.

They are made in Turn-down style in sizes from 12 to 17, and in Garrotte from 13 to 17 inches, and packed in neat *blue* boxes of 100 each; also in smaller ones of 10 each—the latter a very handy package for travelers, army and navy officers.

EVERY COLLAR is stamped
"GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLAR."

Sold by all dealers in Men's Furnishing Goods. The Trade only supplied at Manufacturers' prices, by
J. S. LOWREY & CO., No. 37 Warren-st., New-York

HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS.

CENTRAL DEPOT AMERICAN EXPRESS BUILDING,

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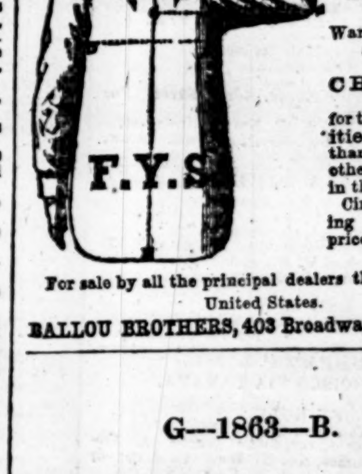

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Warranted to FIT, and to be CHEAPER for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

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THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF GOOD BOOTS SHOES, &c. &c.

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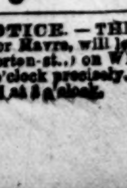

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NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON, for Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, (foot of Morton-st.,) on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 6th inst., at 9 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock.

TESTIMONIALS

Of Remarkable

CURES,

—OF—

DEAFNESS,

CATARRH,

And diseases of the

Eye, Ear and Throat,

Performed by

Drs. LIGHTHILL,

Authors of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c.,

Office, No. 34 St. Marks Place,

(Eighth St., betw. 2d and 3d Avenues,)

Consultations from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

Among other parties of the highest respectability who have been benefited by their treatment, Drs. LIGHTHILL are permitted to refer to

A. C. MORRIS, ESQ.,

Counselor-at-Law, No. 46 Pine-st., who has been cured by them of partial deafness of long standing, to

MAJOR ALVIN WALKER,

Paymaster in the United States Army, No. 33 West 22d-st., who has been successfully treated for an obstinate case of catarrh of many years' duration, and to

JOHN S. BEECHER, Esq.,

No. 98 Front-st.,

and to

B. H. BIXBY, ESQ.,

No. 56 Greenwich-st.,

for successful treatment of Catarrh and Throat affection

FROM THE HOME JOURNAL, JUNE 4, 1864.

In every business or profession, indeed, in every department of science or skill, there is always some acknowledged head—some one who stands out in bold relief among his fellows, as a sort of leader. In the study and treatment of deafness and catarrh, as special diseases, Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL, of this City, occupies just the position above described. He has devoted years of labor to this specialty, and is now reaping the reward of his industry. The editorial columns of the *Tribune*, of a recent date, bear witness to the doctor's success in this department of medicine. We quote the paragraph:

'CURE, OF A DEAF MUTE.—Louis Loeweinstein, a lad 14 years of age, born in Germany, came to this City when he was about two years old. Soon after his arrival here he was taken sick and lost his hearing. By degrees he became first deaf, and then dumb. For nearly ten years he was a mute, unable to hear the loudest voice, or to articulate a word. About one year ago he was placed by his parents in the hands of Dr. LIGHTHILL, who has so far succeeded in restoring to him his lost powers of hearing and utterance that he can converse with those who speak to him distinctly and deliberately. During the past four or five months he has been under the tuition of Mr. Bennecke, and has made considerable progress in reading and arithmetic."

Having been supplied with the lad's address, we further investigated the matter, and discovered that, previous to calling on Dr. LIGHTHILL, the youth's case was considered hopeless, and he was for two years an inmate of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady, in a published letter, tenders his gratitude to Dr. LIGHTHILL for treating successfully his case of deafness. Rev. Fred. S. Jewell, Professor of the State Normal School at Albany, also testifies to having been cured of catarrh. Dr. LIGHTHILL possesses other written testimonials and tributes to his talent from some of our wealthiest and most prominent and respected citizens, which may be seen on application. It would be difficult to speak in any but terms of praise of his treatment, in the face of these many proofs and facts testifying to his success.

CATARRH CURED.

FROM REV. FRED. S. JEWELL,

PROFESSOR OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, ALBANY, N. Y.

This may certify that I have been, since 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarrh, marked by a highly inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the cavities of the head, producing a most distressing species of headache, for days at a time, wholly incapacitating me from business, and, during the paroxysms, confining me to the bed. In some instances the inflammation has extended to the teeth, occasioning toothache; to the throat, producing hoarseness and partial loss of voice; and twice it has so affected the left eye as to confine me for a month or more to a darkened room. These attacks have been accompanied by strong febrile symptoms; by stoppages of the head, and in the first stages by watery discharges from the nose, and subsequently becoming acrid and yellow, and, toward the close of the attack, becoming bloody and purulent. I have tried medicines of almost every kind; external applications to the head, such as camphor, ginger, hot vinegar, snuffs of some half dozen kinds, and other catarrhal preparations, together with internal remedies, such as alteratives, cathartics and emetics. These have produced no change in the occurrence or character of the disease, and, in no cases with little or no temporary relief. I had come, at length, to believe the disease to be practically beyond either cure or material alleviation.

Under these circumstances, I was led, some five months ago, to make a trial of Dr. Lighthill's treatment. His method at once approved itself to my judgment as simple, philosophical, and likely to be effective. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he labored in dealing with a disease of such long standing, aggravated by nervous debility and dyspepsia, and constantly induced by the accidents of my professional labor, I found the treatment reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and producing such a modification and alleviation of its character as I had supposed impossible. I chronicle the result thus:

Although I have been situated several times so that I should formerly have believed a severe attack of my catarrh inevitable, I have escaped thus far; the symptoms of threatened attack have been very light, and have yielded to the remedies employed by Dr. Lighthill, without the need of recourse to the old hot fermentations or emetics, and the discharges from the head have resumed the original and natural condition. That I have been able to obtain so material a relief is to me a cause of gratitude. In that alone I am repaid for whatever the treatment may have cost me.

I make this statement unsolicited, as a means of acknowledging my obligations to Dr. Lighthill's method of treating catarrh, and with a view to aid any who may have suffered from that disease in forming a just opinion of its merits, and its probable utility in their own case.

FREDERICK S. JEWELL.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14, 1864.

References to parties of the highest respectability residing in the City, who have been cured of Deafness, Catarrh, &c., may be had on application.

OFFICE, NO. 34 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, 8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.